# 2004 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN for KNOX COUNTY, MAINE



December 27, 2004

Knox County Emergency Management Agency 62 Union Street, Rockland, ME 04841

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding that the Local Mitigation Plan requirements in §201.6 of the Interim Final Rule applies to local jurisdictions, the County of Knox, State of Maine decided to complete a multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan to include and incorporate each of its member towns. This is due to the fact that the majority of these communities are too small to complete such an undertaking on their own. This county-wide mitigation planning effort encouraged agencies at all levels, local residents, businesses, and the non-profit sector to participate in the mitigation planning and implementation process. This broader public participation enabled the development of mitigation measures that are supported by these various stakeholders and reflects the need of the county-wide community.

Although the Rule interim criteria (for local plans) recommends that communities should include man-made and technological hazards along with addressing natural hazards, the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team decided to review only natural hazards at this time. The Team agrees with FEMA that in many instances, natural disasters have secondary effects, such as dams breaking due to floods, or hazardous material releases due to tornadoes, however, we decided to complete only the natural disasters in our first attempt at a Mitigation Plan. We hope to complete a true Multi-hazard plan, which will better prepare our communities in the event of such disasters, in a later version.

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan includes the following sections:

- Prerequisites
- Planning Process
- Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance Procedures

Knox County in the State of Maine, combines the scenic beauty of the rugged Maine coast with the lush forests and farmlands of the inland hills, yielding harvests both cultivated and wild.

Knox County consists of 39,618 residents living in 16,608 households and contains 1142 square miles of which 365 square miles (32%) is land. This derives a population density of 108.3 people per square mile. There are no U.S. Census designated Metropolitan areas in Knox County.

There are seventeen incorporated towns and one incorporated city, the "shiretown" or county seat of Rockland. The County government contains the County Sheriff's Department and County Jail, County Clerk's Office, County Treasurer's Office, Registrar of Deeds, Probate Judge, Assistant District Attorney, and the Emergency Management Office. The municipalities are responsible for Tax Collection, Clerk's Office, Road Maintenance and Snow Removal, Refuse Collection, Land Use Planning, Code Enforcement, Animal Control, Fire Protection, and Cemetery Maintenance

The three largest employers in the County are MBNA New England, Penobscot Bay Medical Center, and the State of Maine.

#### **MUNICIPAL POPULATIONS (2000)**

Town/City	Year Round Population	Seasonal Population	Density (sq mi)	Total Homes	Year Rd Homes	House hold Density
Appleton	1,271	168	38.8	547	480	2.65
Camden	5,254	1,232	287.3	2,883	2,390	2.20
Cushing	1,322	592	68.1	778	541	2.44
Friendship	1,204	853	85.9	849	508	2.37
Норе	1,310	453	60.0	687	513	2.55
Isle Au Haut	79	330	6.2	164	32	2.47
Matinicus Isle PI	51	200	31.8	135	26	1.96
North Haven	381	815	32.7	488	162	2.35
Owl's Head	1,601	673	180.1	992	723	2.21
Rockland	7,609	795	589.2	3,752	3,434	2.22
Rockport	3,209	760	147.8	1,677	1,373	2.34
St. George	2,580	1,645	100.9	1,777	1,119	2.31
South Thomaston	1,416	525	129.4	804	594	2.38
Thomaston	3,748	248	343.2	1,535	1,436	2.61
Union	2,209	473	68.8	1,052	863	2.56
Vinalhaven	1,235	1,695	48.8	1,228	550	2.25
Warren	3,794	470	81.8	1,534	1,346	2.82
Washington	1,345	440	35.4	694	518	2.60
TOTAL	39,618	12,367	108.5	21,576	16,608	2.39

#### **COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - Knox County, State of Maine**

Measure	2000 Knox	1990 Knox	2000 Maine	2000 USA
	Population	on		
Total Population	39,618	36,310	1,274,923	281,421,906
% White	98.3	99.2	96.9	62.6
% Black	0.2	0	0.5	12.3
% American Indian	0.2	0	0.6	0.9
% Asian	0.4	0	0.7	3.6
% Hispanic Origin	0.6	0	0.7	12.5
	Househol	ds		
Total Households	16,608	14,344	518,200	105,480,101
Household Units	21,612	19,009	651,901	115,904,641
Avg. Household Size	2.31	2.45	2.39	2.6
	Income	•		
Median Household Income (\$)	36,774	25,405	37,240	41,994
Persons below poverty, % 1997	10.1	11.9	10.9	12.4
Children below poverty, % 1997	11.9	15.2	13.0	16.1
	Sex and A	.ge		
Median Age, Total Population	41.4		38.6	35.3
% Female	51.2	51.5	51.3	50.9
% Male	48.8	48.5	48.7	49.1
% Under 5 Years	5.3	6.7	5.5	6.8
% 18 Years and over	77.6	75.6	76.4	74.3
% 65 Years and over	17.2	17.0	14.4	12.4
Population Density (sq. mi.)	108.3	99.3	41.3	79.6



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#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, natural and man-made disasters may occur at any time, we recognize that to lesson the impacts of these disasters we will save resources, property and lives in Knox County;

And whereas the creation of a Hazard Mitigation Plan is necessary for the development of a risk assessment and effective mitigation strategy;

And whereas, the 16 towns, 1 plantation and 1 city of Knox County are committed to the mitigation goals and measures as presented in this plan;

Therefore the Knox County Commissioners, Rockland City Council and the Boards of Selectmen of the 18 Incorporated Municipalities hereby adopt the 2004 Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES** 

Commissioner, Knox County

Date

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Mason Johnson Commissioner, Knox County

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9-13-04

Selectman, Cushing

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Selectman, Cushing Date

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AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES			·/.
Selectman, Hope	10/26/04 Date	Selectman, Hope	10-24-09 Date
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Selectman, Hope	Date '	/Selectman, Hope	Date
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Assessor, Matinicus Isle Pl	Date	Assessor, Matinicus Isle Pl	12 - 15 - 0°
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#### **AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES**

Selectman, North Haven

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Marchalton 9-21-04
Selectman, Owls Head Date

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Date	Councilman, Rockland	Date
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Selectman, South Thomaston

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AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES  Selectman, Thomaston	Aut 27, 2004 Date	Selectman, Thomaston	Sal 27, 2004 Sal 21, 2004
Selectman, Thomaston	Date	Selectman, Thomaston	Date
Selectman, Thomaston	- <u>9   27   24</u>   Date	4	

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Obushom Cryst Selectman, Union	10/05/04 <b>Date</b>	Selectman, Union	10/05/04 <b>Date</b>
Selectman, Union	10/05/04 <b>Date</b>	Splectman, Union	10/05/04 <b>Date</b>
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<b>AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES</b>			
Selectman, Vinalhaven	9/27/64 Date	Bodue M. Ames Selectman, Vinalhaven	9/27 /og Date
Hatti: Young Selectman, Vikalhaven .	9/27/04 Date	Selectman, Vinalhaven	Date
Selectman, Vinalhaven	9/27/04 Date		

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13/8/04 Date 12/8/04

**AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES** 

electman Warren Date

Walk Braun 12/8/04

electman, Warren Date

# II. <u>PREREQUISITES</u> ADOPTION BY THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

Requirement §201.6(c)(5):	The local hazard mitigation plan shall include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., Municipal Board of Selectmen, the City Council, and County Commissioners)
Requirement §201.6(c)(5):	For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, natural and man-made disasters may occur at any time, we recognize that to lesson the impacts of these disasters we will save resources, property and lives in Knox County;

And whereas the creation of a Hazard Mitigation Plan is necessary for the development of a risk assessment and effective mitigation strategy;

And whereas, the 16 towns, 1 plantation and 1 city of Knox County are committed to the mitigation goals and measures as presented in this plan;

Therefore the Knox County Commissioners, Rockland City Council and the Boards of Selectmen of the 18 Incorporated Municipalities hereby adopt the 2004 Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

| Selectman, Washington | Selectman, Washington | Date |
| Selectman, Washington | Date | Date | Date |
| Selectman, Washington | Date | Da

23

#### **MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLANNING PARTICIPATION**

Requirement	Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as
§201.6(a)(3)	appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process
	Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan and has been prepared by a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team hosted by the Knox County Emergency Management Agency with representatives from the state, county and municipal governments, private and volunteer sectors. The Planning Team also met or spoke with representatives of each of the 18 municipalities to collect their comments and recommendations on the identification of hazards, assessment of vulnerabilities and risks, and the determination of mitigation goals and measures.

#### The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team consisted of the following representatives:

Anne-Beebe Center	County Commissioner, Knox County	594-2060
Sylvia Birmingham	Director, Knox County EMA	594-5155
Donna Allen	Clerk, Knox County EMA	594-5155
Dale D. Rowley, P.E.	Planner/Engineer, Thorndike Engineering	568-4040
Taylor Vaughan	EMA Director, Town of Appleton	785-5511
Athur T. Kiskila	EMA Director/Fire Chief, Town of Cushing	754-2339
Kyle Martin	EMA/Public Works Director, Town of Friendship	832-6059
Clarence Keller	EMA Director/Fire Chief, Town of Hope	763-4118
Craig Cooley	EMA Director, Town of Rockport	236-2026
Timothy Polky	EMA Director/Fire Chief, Town of St. George	372-6363
Bill Brown	EMA Director, Town of South Thomaston	596-6020
Phillip Netzorg	EMA Director, Town of Thomaston	354-0938
Paul Doughty	EMA Director/Fire Chief, Town of Union	785-2191
Marjorie Stratton	EMA Director/Town Manager, Town of Vinalhaven	863-4471
George Field	EMA Director, Town of Warren	273-2772
Tom Johnston	EMA Director/Fire Chief, Town of Washington	845-2816

Not every municipality in Knox County had a member on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. However, each municipality participated in one of several ways. Much of the information for this plan was collected from Data Surveys that were sent out to each municipality. Most of the towns filled out the information which consisted of Planning and Development Information, Critical Infrastructure Inventory, Real Property Assessments, Road Information, and a listing of Reoccurring disaster damage areas. Those towns that did not send in their Surveys were interviewed individually at their Town Offices. Finally, every community participated in the Mitigation Measure Selection Process by attending several public meetings held at the County EMA office after the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team completed their work. The following individuals represented their respective municipalities.

#### The Municipal Hazard Mitigation Planning Representatives consisted of the following:

Name	Municipal Position	Municipality
Taylor Vaughan	EMA Director	Appleton
Steve Gibbons	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Camden
Athur T. Kiskila	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Cushing
Kyle Martin	EMA Director/Public Works Director	Friendship
Clarence Keller	EMA Director	Hope
Keith Aisner	EMA Director	Isle Au Haut
Eva Murray	EMA Director	Martinicus Isle Pl
Dake Collins	EMA Director/Town Administrator	North Haven
Alton Hadley III	EMA Director/Town Administrator	North Haven
Frank Ross III	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Owl's Head
Raymond Wooster	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Rockland
Craig Cooley	EMA Director	Rockport
Timothy Polky	EMA Director/Fire Chief	St. George
Bill Brown	EMA Director	South Thomaston
Phillip Netzorg	EMA Director	Thomaston
Paul Doughty	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Union
Marjorie Stratton	EMA Director/Town Manager	Vinalhaven
George Field	EMA Director	Warren
Tom Johnston	EMA Director/Fire Chief	Washington

The Following Organizations and Agencies participated in the development and review of the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Knox County Commissioners Knox County Emergency Management Agency Knox County Regional Communication Center

#### III. PLANNING PROCESS

In compliance with §201.4(b) and §201.4(c)(1) Knox County held all its planning meetings as open forums. Press releases and status reports were utilized to advertise and explain the mitigation planning process to the public. The Team included opportunities for the public and our neighboring counties to comment on the plan at all stages of its formation. The Planning Team reviewed the existing county and municipal emergency plans and incorporated information as appropriate. The following describes our documentation of the planning process, including how the plan was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.

#### DOCUMENTATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

IFR Requirement §201.6(c)(1):	[The plan must document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the
	process, and how the public was involved.

Knox County has developed a local comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Knox County Emergency Management Agency was assigned the responsibility for hosting the development of the mitigation plan by the Knox County Commissioners. The County EMA formed a mitigation planning team comprised of representatives from county government and local municipal governments (see page 9 for a list of the Team members). This Team met on 11 occasions over the course of 16 months.

An effort was made to solicit public input during the planning process. A general public meeting was held at the beginning of the formulation of the Planning Team in the County EMA offices. A public meeting was held at the County EMA office after a completed draft of the plan was provided. These meetings were advertised by sending out letters to the municipalities and by posting meeting notices on bulletin boards in municipal offices.

A press release was published in the Courier Gazette, the local weekly county-wide newspaper to advertise and explain the mitigation planning process to the county residents. The press release included the phone number, postal address and e-mail address of the County EMA office, so that those who could not attend public forums would have a chance to voice concerns or provide input during the planning process.

Notices were e-mailed periodically to the municipal offices in order to keep the towns up to date on the progress of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. These notices did initiate several municipal officers to contact the County EMA office with questions and comments regarding the mitigation plan and their involvement in the plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was assisted in the development of the plan by hiring an engineering and planning consultant to facilitate the meetings, assist in research and outreach programs, to coordinate the GIS mapping, complete the loss estimates and to consolidate the information and comments provided by the planning team and the public.

We must admit that there was very little participation from the general public, non-profits and local businesses, who expressed that they had no interest in the project. We did have a lot of participation from a nearby college (Unity College), which provided the GIS mapping work.

The final version of the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan was presented in public forum at each municipality to seek adoption of the plan on behalf of each of the 18 communities.

#### PRESS RELEASE

(Rockland, Maine) -- The Knox County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) has initiated an effort to complete a Comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan using the guidelines as provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or FEMA.

The purpose of a Hazard Mitigation Plan is to assess the County's risk to likely disasters, inventory critical infrastructure and special need populations, and develop goals and strategies to lessen the impacts of a potential disaster. Examples of disaster mitigation include floodplain management, whereby new construction in floodplains is limited, and the cutting back of tree limbs from electric power lines to prevent the trees from damaging the lines in a storm.

"One of the most important aspects of the Hazard Mitigation Planning process is the involvement of the public in the development of the County Plan," stressed Sylvia Birmingham, Director of the Knox County EMA program. "Inputs from all municipalities and all interested citizens are vital in order to make this plan work."

County residents, businesses, non-profit groups, and municipalities with knowledge of past disaster events, repetitive areas of repair after storms and floods, and locations of critical facilities and utilities and special needs populations that could be impacted by a disaster are strongly encouraged to provide that information to the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee hosted by the Knox County EMA office.

For more information, contact Sylvia Birmingham at 594-5155.

#### IV. RISK ASSESSMENT

§201.6(c)(2) of the Rule outlines specific information that Knox County must consider when completing the risk assessment portion of this mitigation plan. Our local risk assessments provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. This plan includes detailed descriptions of all the potential hazards that could affect the jurisdiction along with an analysis of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to those identified hazards. Specific information about numbers and types of structures, potential dollar losses, and an overall description of land use trends in the jurisdiction are included in this analysis. Because this is a multi-jurisdictional plan, the risks that affect only certain regions of the County were assessed separately in the context of the affected region.

This section includes the following six subsections as follows:

- Identify Hazards
- Profiling Hazard Events
- Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets
- Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses
- Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends
- Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment

#### **IDENTIFYING HAZARDS**

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):	The risk assessment shall include a description of the type of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team identified several natural hazards that are addressed in the County Hazard Mitigation Plan. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members (comprised of representatives from state, county and municipal governments), public input, researching past disaster declarations in the County, a review of current maps, and a risk assessment completed by the Knox County Emergency Management Agency and the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. The Risk Assessment is shown on page 17 and is labeled as Worksheet #1.

The following table identifies the natural hazards to be profiled.

Hazard	How identified	Why identified
Flooding	Review of FIRM Maps Review of SLOSH Maps Input from residents Review of past disaster declarations Identification of repetitive losses Risk Assessment on page 17	Associated with the effects of spring runoff and coastal storms. Several repetitive loss properties and roadways are located in the County. The County contains one major river and many streams and lakes, and is located along the coast. Several coastal communities experience coastal flooding during major storm events - winter and summer.
Severe Storm Events (Winter & Summer)	Review of past disaster declarations Inputs from residents Risk assessment on page 17	Maine is frequently hit with blizzards and "Northeaster" storms and summer coastal storms.  The Maine coastal communities are often subject to ice storms.
Wildfire	Review of Maine Forest Service records Inputs from residents Risk assessment on page 17	Much of the County is covered with forests. Wildfires have been numerous, though small, in the past.

The following table identifies the hazards that were eliminated from further consideration in the plan, due to a lack of historical evidence, lack of overall county-wide severity or a low likelihood for the event to occur. However, although these disaster events were not profiled in the hazard mitigation plan, it does not certify that any of these events will not or could not occur and cause great damage. It was decided by the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to keep our first plan simple by only profiling the top three hazards.

Avalanche	Review of USGS Maps	There are no mountains in the county that hold large amounts of snow which would create avalanches.
Blight/ Infestation	Review of State Entomological Office historical records Inputs from residents Risk Assessments	Though the County is heavily dependent on its agricultural production, to include forestry, farming and fishing, there are no historical records of major damage to these products that have caused serious economic conditions.
Coastal Erosion	Input from State Planning Office Input from NRCS Input from Maine DEP Input from residents	The County is undergoing development pressure along the coast. Coastline stabilization measures have been implemented in the past year.
Drought	Review of State EMA records Review of NOAA records	Rainfall data doesn't show a serious problem. The drought effects have never been sufficient enough to create disaster conditions.
Earthquake	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	Although Earthquakes are common in Maine, no significant damaging movement has occurred in 20,000 years.
Hurricanes	Review of past disaster declarations Review of library historical data Input from residents Risk assessments	The County is hit about every decade by a hurricane, however, the hurricanes are not very powerful by the time they hit Knox and they do not cause any real damage to personal and property. Flooding from this event will be discussed under the Flooding Hazard.
Landslide	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	Landslides are not common in Knox County, though there was one in Rockland a few years ago.
Subsidence	Review of Maine Geological Survey records	There have been no known cases of subsidence in Knox County.
Tornado & Severe Wind Storms	Review of NWS records	On average, 1-2 tornadoes occur in the State of Maine each year, yet there have been no loss of life or major damages in many years. Neither have there been any recorded damages from microbursts or wind storms in Knox County.

#### HISTORICAL CHART OF HAZARD EVENTS IN KNOX COUNTY

The following chart is a compilation of the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Team's research efforts to determine what disaster events have occurred in Knox County in the last century. We found few disasters during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. This is due in part from the poor records that were kept; the fact that there was very little development in the County before 1950; and the fact that the residents mostly lived in homes built in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century which were built to withstand winter storms and were built out of known flood areas. After 1950, people started moving in from outside the State and these people began to build in flood-prone areas and in less hardy structures. Additionally, there was very little threat from wildfires before the 1950s, because most of the land had been cleared for farmland. After 1950, the farms fell to ruin and the fields have since grown up into forests.

		STATEWIDE ESTIMATED		
MONTH	DAY	DAMAGE	TYPE OF DAMAGE	DECLARATION
August	31	\$5,000,000	Hurricane Carol	SBA
September	11	\$7,000,000	Hurricane Edna	Disaster
September	5		Forest Fire	
October	29		Hurricane Ginny	
February	19		Winter Storm	State Aid
May	8	\$300,000	Flooding	SBA
February	8	\$20,693,181	Flooding	Disaster
January	10		Winter Storm	
September	6		Hurricane David	
October	25	\$715,350	Coastal Storm	SBA
			Hurricane Gloria	
April			Flooding	
December	3		Flooding	
December	4		Severe Winter Storm	
August			Hurricane Bob	
October	30		Coastal Storm	
October	31			
March	11		•	Disaster
April				
•				
	29		<u> </u>	
				Emergency
•	11		<u> </u>	Disaster
			_	
			•	Disaster
January	13		Ice Storm	Disaster
	August September September October February May February January September October  April December December August October October March	August 31 September 11 September 5 October 29 February 19 May 8 February 8 January 10 September 6 October 25  April December 3 December 4 August October 30 October 31 March 11 April January March 29 March 15 May 11 December November 15 March 13 October 21	MONTH         DAY         ESTIMATED DAMAGE           August         31         \$5,000,000           September         5         0ctober           October         29         February           February         19         \$300,000           February         8         \$20,693,181           January         10         \$25           September         6         \$715,350           April         December         4           December         4         August           October         31         March           April         11         April           January         4         August           October         31         March           March         11         April           January         March         15           May         11         December           November         15         March           March         13         October           November         15         March           March         13         October	MONTHDAYDAMAGETYPE OF DAMAGEAugust31\$5,000,000Hurricane CarolSeptember11\$7,000,000Hurricane EdnaSeptember5Forest FireOctober29Hurricane GinnyFebruary19Winter StormMay8\$300,000FloodingFebruary10Winter StormSeptember6Hurricane DavidOctober25\$715,350Coastal StormDecember3FloodingDecember4Severe Winter StormAugustHurricane BobOctober30Coastal StormOctober31Coastal StormMarch11FloodingJanuarySevere Winter StormMarch15Winter StormMay11FloodingDecemberSevere Winter StormNovember15Winter StormMarch13Severe Storm/FloodingOctober21Severe Storm/Flooding

The worksheet on the following page was used by the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning to review the known disaster events and to analyze the severity and likelihood of these events. The analysis allowed the team to prioritize the events. The team decided to concentrate on the top three prioritized hazards for profiling.

Worksheet #1 Identify the Hazards step 1

Date: February 26, 2003

#### Natural Disasters

Type of Hazard	Hazard Events (Dates/Casualties/Damages)	Source of Information	Rating	Priority
Coastal Erosion	Erosion to coast has caused damage to homes and roads.	Maine Coastal Program	2B	4
Flooding	Roadways in Flood areas	FIRM Maps	2B	2
Severe Summer & Winter Storms	Ice Storm 98	NWS	3A	1
Landslide	Damages to roads in Rockland	County EMA records	1C	5
Wildfire	October 1947 Fire	Maine Forest Service	2B	3

Rating:	Severe	(Multiple deaths, Mass casualties, or Millions of dollars in damages) =	3
_	High	(Deaths or Injuries, or 100,000s of dollars in damages) =	2.5
	Moderate	(Single death or several injuries, or 10,000s of dollars in damages) =	2
	Low	(Injuries or a 1,000s of dollars in damages) =	1.5
	Slight	(No deaths, single injury, or 100s of dollars in damages) =	1

Very Likely = A Possible = B Very Unlikely = C

#### PROFILING HAZARD EVENTS

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i):	[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events
	and on the probability of future hazard events.

#### Severe Winter and Summer Storm Events

Knox County is subject to severe winter and summer storm events. The entire county is subject to major snowfall events, however, the northern half of the county typically will receive greater snowfall amounts. Again, the entire County can experience a major ice storm, as it did in January 1998, however, the coastal communities on the mainland and on the islands, which contain the vast majority of the population, experience ice storms more frequently. Finally, the entire County is very susceptible to "Northeaster" winter storms and severe coastal summer storms, especially from the very high winds that are involved in such a storm.

The Gulf Stream follows a path up the eastern seaboard bringing major storms with it to the Gulf of Maine. Air streams containing much colder air flows down from Canada and collides with the Gulf Stream over the New England region. There have been three Federally-declared winter storm disaster events in the last 9 years. The worst storm in the past decade occurred in January 1998 and caused \$305,292 in damage throughout the entire County. This storm, which nearly destroyed the electrical transmission system in the State of Maine, caused major damage to the forests, covered many roadways with debris and ice, and caused some limited building damages. However, most winter storms in the County are large snow storms which over task the highway snow removal operations and cause localized power outages.

It is expected that a severe winter or summer storm will create damage in Knox County at least once every three years. Storm events are shown in the County Base Map section.

#### Wildfire

Knox County is subject to wildland fire events. Nearly 85% of the County is forest land and the accessibility by vehicle to many areas is limited. The County has been hit with 165 wildland forest fires from 1995 to 2001. A wildland fire in October 1825 burned 3,000,000 acres in Maine and New Brunswick. The most severe wildland fire in the State's history occurred in October of 1947. This fire burnt 205,678 acres and caused 16 deaths.

All parts of the County are subject to wildland fires, however the northern portion of the county has the least accessibility to the productive forestland due to the lack of roads and development and the southern portion of the County has a larger number of homes and businesses within the Wildland-Urban Interface.

It is expected that a major wildland fire event will cause major destruction in Knox County at least once every decade. Wildfire danger areas are shown on the County Base Maps included in this section.

#### Flooding

Knox County is subject to riverine, storm surge, and wetland area flooding. The County EMA has reviewed the County's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) to compile a profile of the flooding hazard in the County. The EMA staff completed research on flooding history in the County and indicated this data on the GIS base maps. The Municipal Base Maps show the areas susceptible to potential flooding from coastal storms. Unfortunately, FEMA has not completed the conversion of the FIRM map data to GIS layer and files, and so the FIRM flood zones have not been illustrated. Analysis was completed using the paper FIRM maps. This research indicated a clear picture of areas and structures most vulnerable to flooding.

There is one river located in Knox County. The St. George River flows through the towns of Appleton, Union, Warren, Thomaston, South Thomaston, Cushing and St. George. There are no dams on the St. George River. Flooding from the St. George river happens on occasion, but it is not severe. There are several dams located at the outlets of lakes and ponds which are very small and would not have a major flooding impact, however, on Megunticook Lake there are two dams, Megunticook East and Megunticook West, that the State has classified as High Hazard dams. If these dams were to fail, it would cause major flooding in downtown Camden. The Town of Camden has addressed this possibility by developing an Emergency Action Plan. It is current and will be revised according to State law every two years. Additionally, there is another High Hazard Dam in Camden which is regulated by FERC. This is the Seabright Dam which the State more thoroughly addresses in the State Dam Program. (See Appendix B for Dam Brochure.)

The most susceptible communities to coastal flooding are Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Isle Au Haut, North Haven, Owl's Head, Rockland, Rockport, St. George, South Thomaston, and Vinalhaven. There is a State of Maine ferry service at Rockland that services the islands of North Haven, Vinalhaven and Matinicus Island Plantation and this service could be impacted by coastal flooding.

The majority of the flood damage in the County is caused by winter runoff in the spring time which undercuts or overtops rural roads. When Maine has an above average snowfall for the winter and then warmer temperatures and rainfall suddenly arrive in the spring, the snow pack melts off quicker then the watersheds can handle. This causes local waterbodies to overflow their boundaries and flood nearby road surfaces. Typically, this road damage is not major, though it can absorb the municipal road maintenance budget for an entire year and does happen in several of the towns every year.

It is expected that a major flood event will cause mostly road damage in Knox County at least once every decade. Flood zones are shown on the Municipal Base Maps included in this section.

#### **COUNTY BASE MAP**

This section contains a base map of the entire geographic area of Knox County. The base maps were completed in ArcInfo GIS format by a student work team from Unity College and contains the following layers:

County and Municipal Boundaries State and Local Roadways

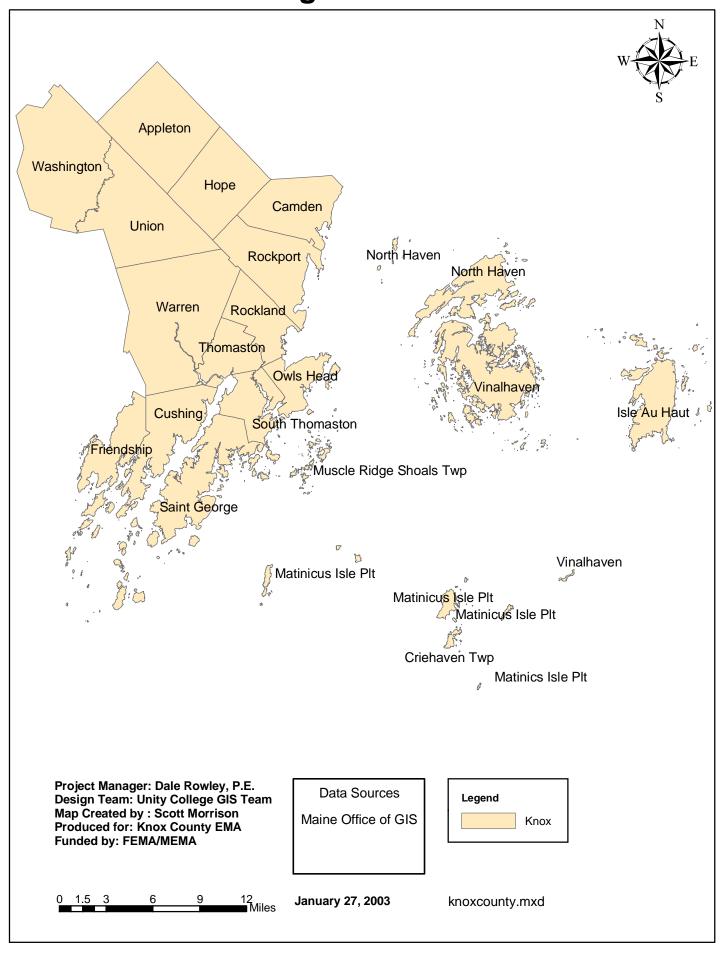
Wildfire Hazard Areas Winter Storm Hazard Areas

Neither the State of Maine, nor the National Weather Service, maintain data on snowfall and ice storm on a town by town basis. Normally there are only one or two locations within a Maine County that records weather data. For Knox County, the only weather station is located in Rockland. Therefore, the entire county is modeled as one entire hazard area for severe winter storms.

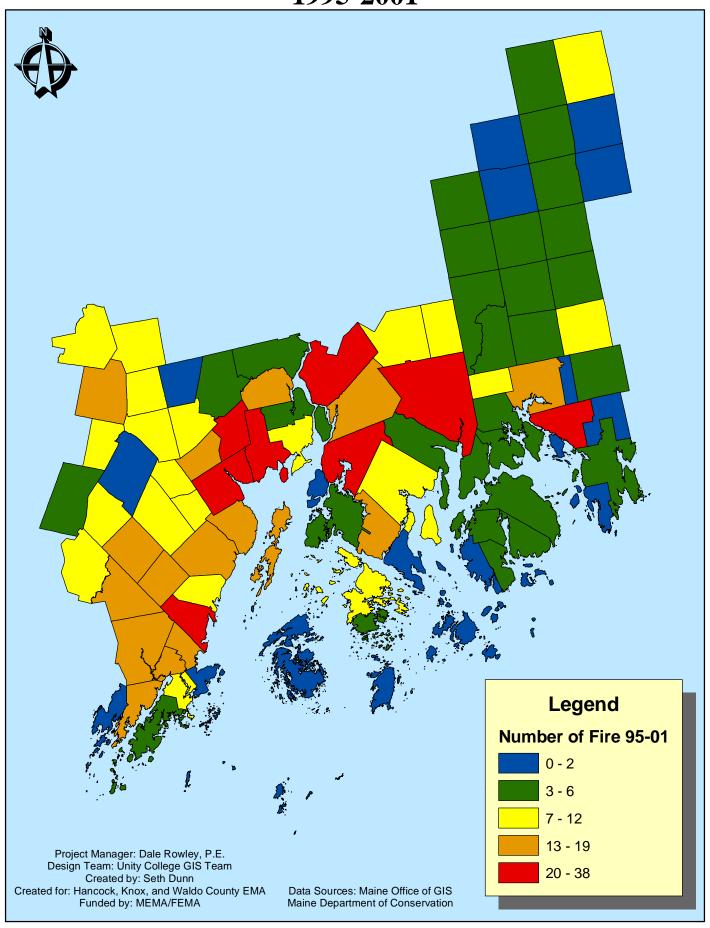
The State of Maine Department of Conservation does not maintain wildland fire data on specific areas within a municipality, but rates each town as Low, Moderate, or High Risk for wildland fires. This risk was determined using the predominant type of trees, the population density, and the number of past wildfires the municipality has experienced in the past. Therefore, each town is modeled as one entire hazard area for wildfires.

The County Maps may be used to orient the user of this plan to the locations of the municipalities in relation to each other.

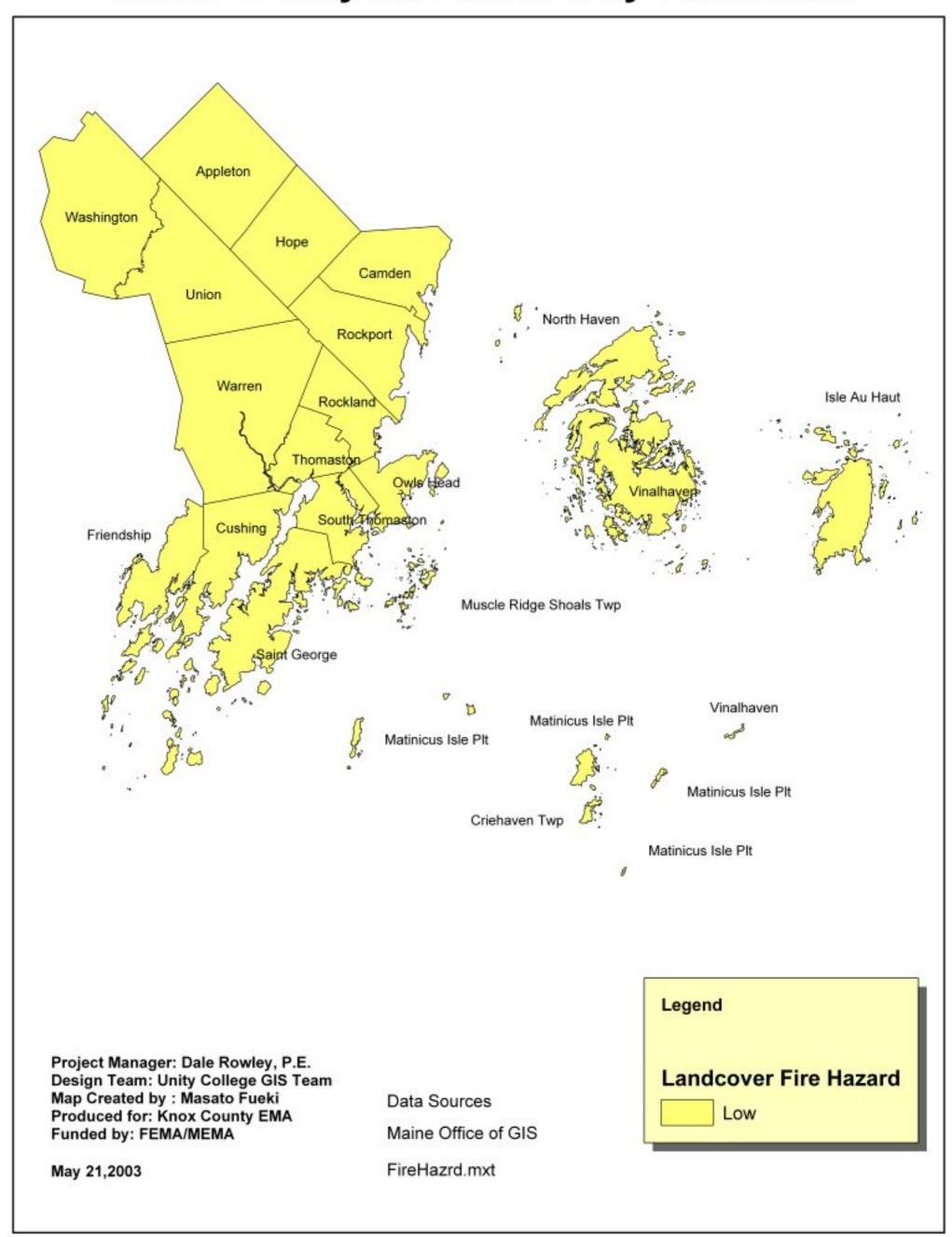
### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan**



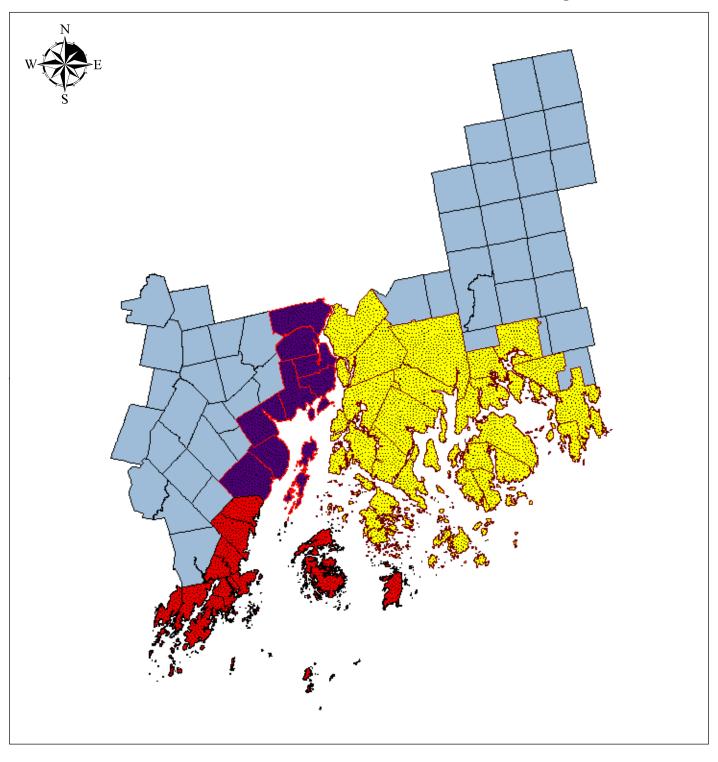
#### Number of Fires Hancock, Knox, and Waldo County 1995-2001



#### **Knox County Fire Hazard by Landcover**



#### Hancock, Knox & Waldo Counties Severe Winter Storm Risk Map



## Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team Created by: Seth Dunn Created for: Hancock County, Knox County, Waldo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS

Legend

Hancock County Severe Icing Risk

Knox County Severe Icing Risk

Waldo County Severe Icing Risk

Heavy Snow-fall Risk

#### **MUNICIPAL BASE MAPS**

This section contains base maps of the 18 towns and cities of Knox County. The maps were completed in ArcInfo GIS format by a student work team from Unity College and contain the following layers:

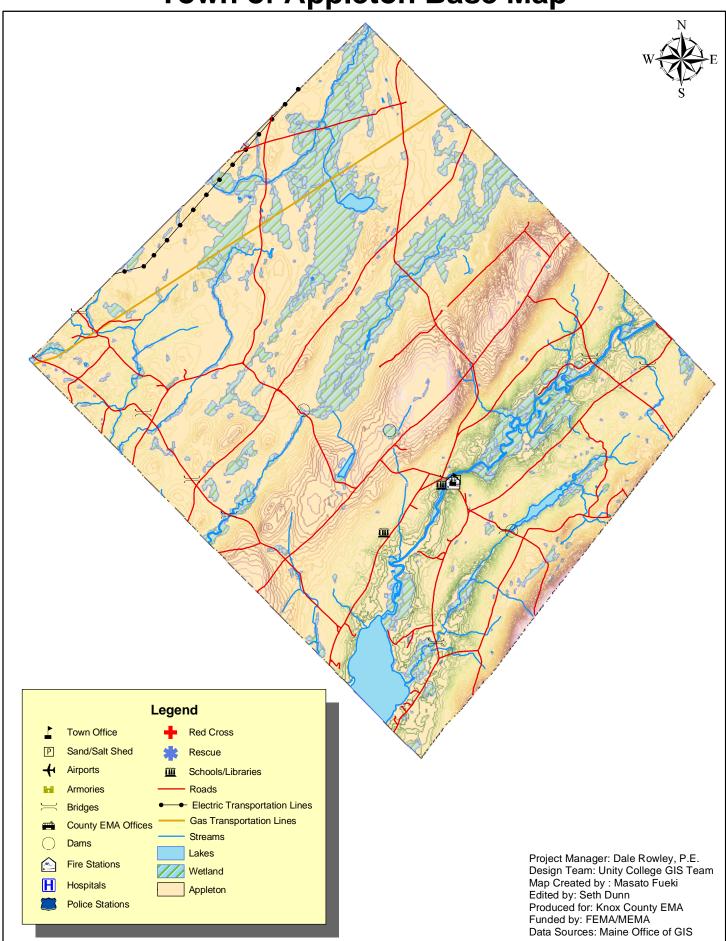
Municipal Boundaries State and Local Roadways USGS Topographical Contours Lakes, Ponds, Rivers, Streams Locations of critical facilities

FEMA/ACE Hurricane Surge Inundation

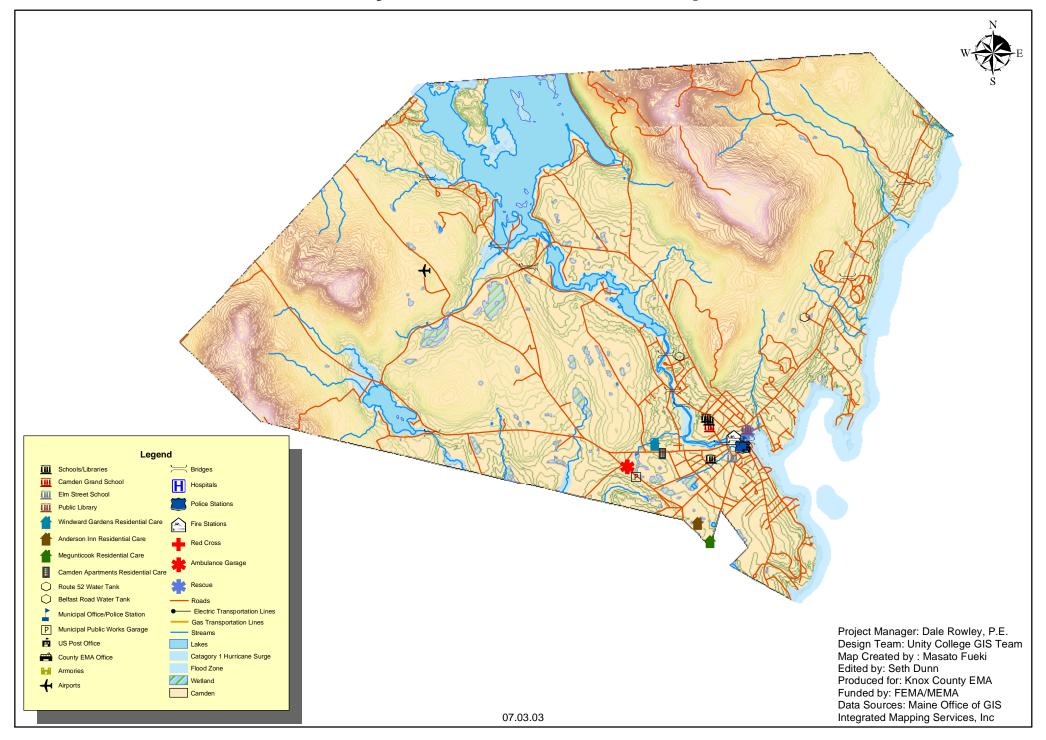
The purpose of these maps is to graphically identify those facilities that overlap with costal flood surge zone hazard areas in order to determine what assets are potentially impacted.

A large majority of the Knox County municipalities do not maintain Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plans in GIS format.

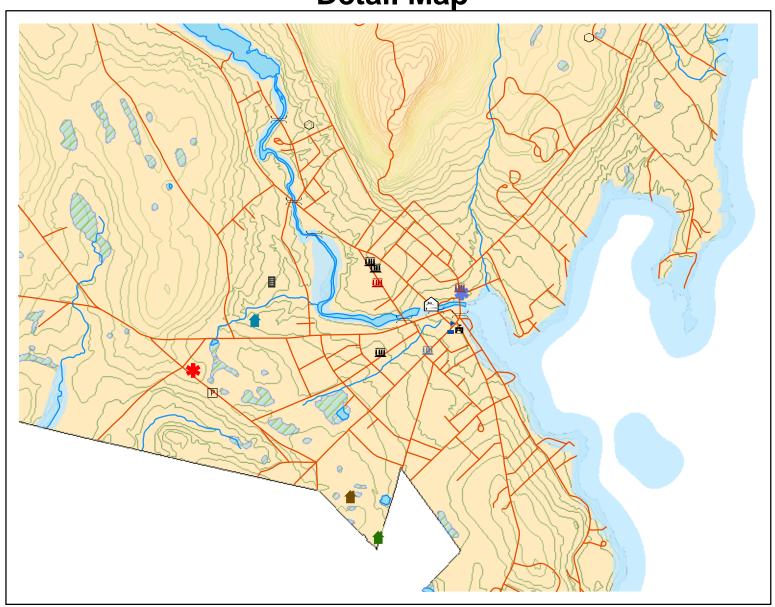
## Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Appleton Base Map



### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan City of Camden Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan City of Camden Detail Map





Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team

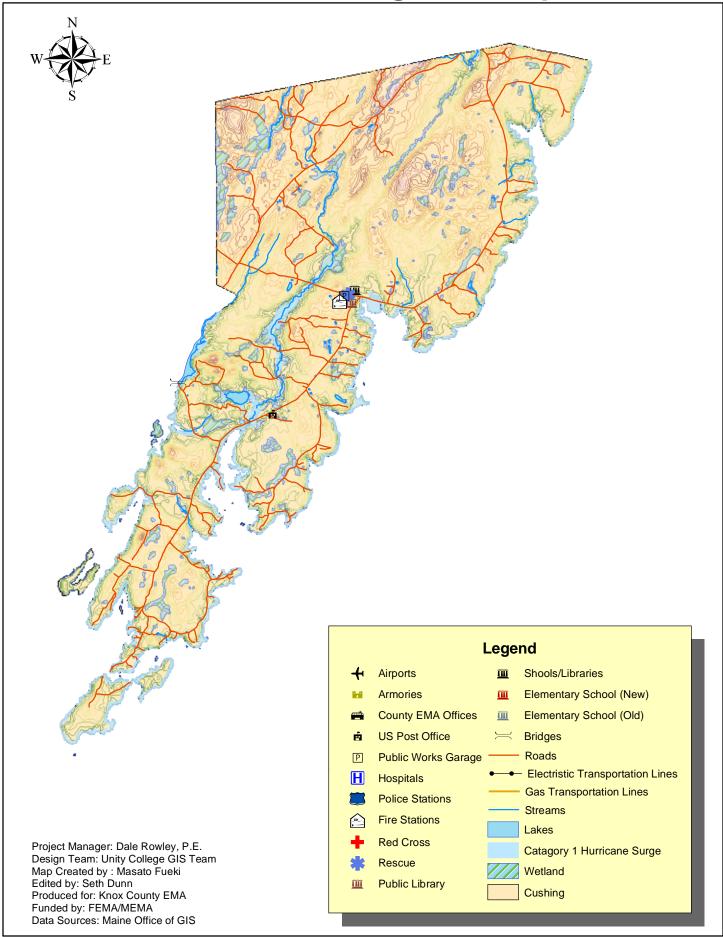
Map Created by : Masato Fueki

Edited by: Seth Dunn Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS

Integrated Mapping Services, Inc



### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Cushing Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Cushing Detail Map





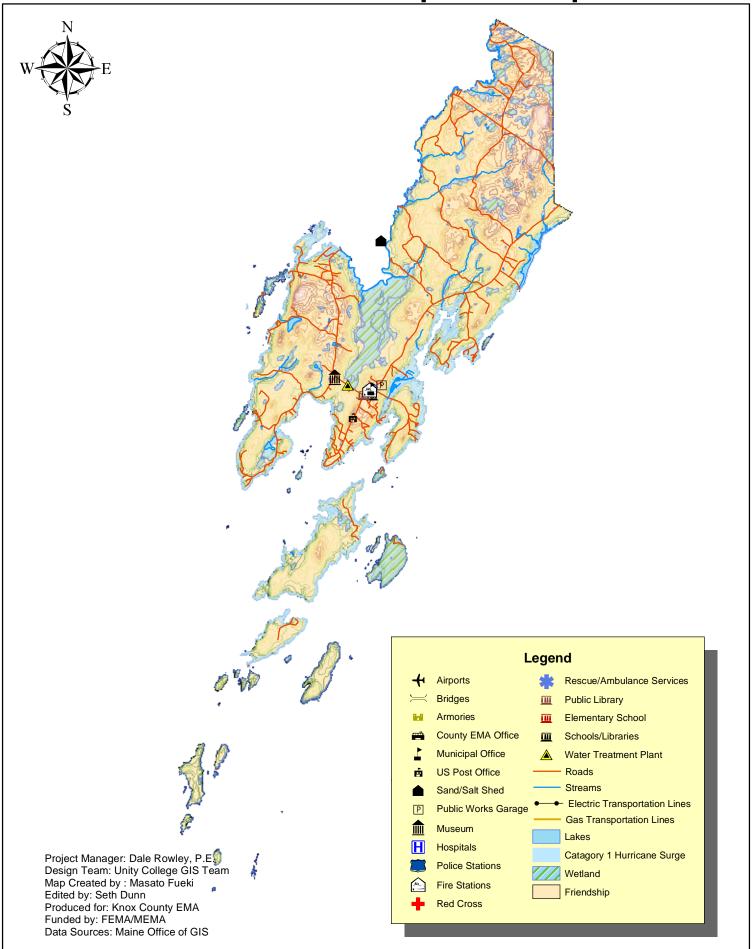
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E.
Design Team: Unity College GIS Team
Man Created by Masato Fueki

Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

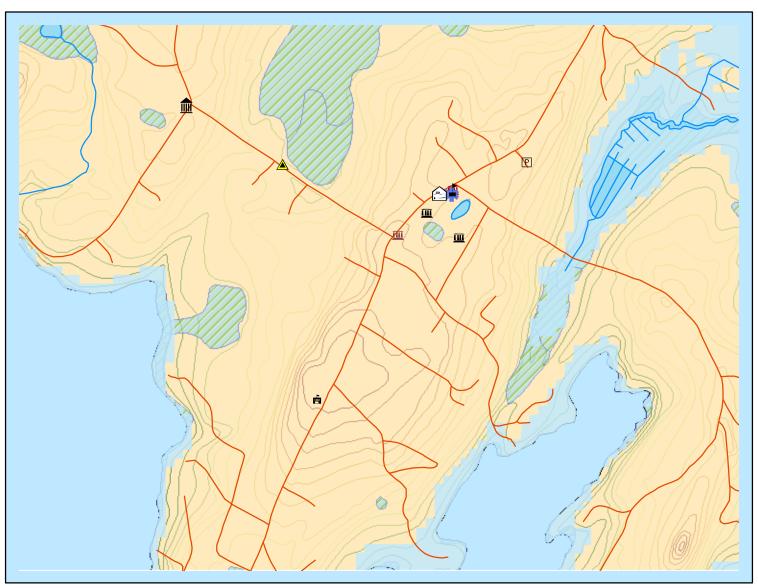
Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



### **Know County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Friendship Base Map**



# Know County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Friendship Detail Map





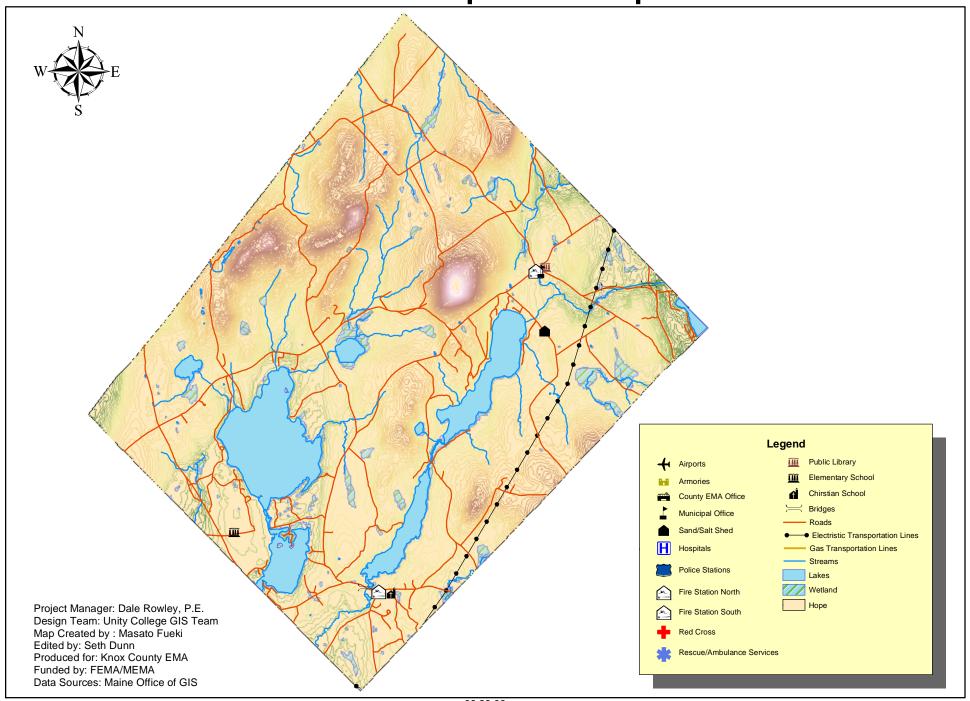
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team

Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

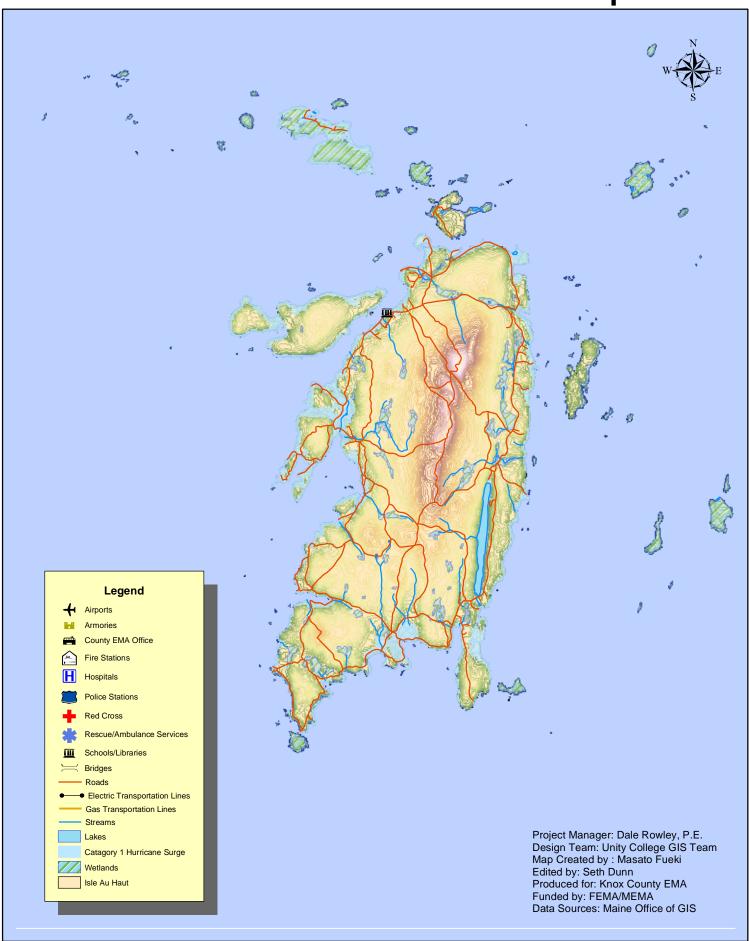
Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Hope Base Map**



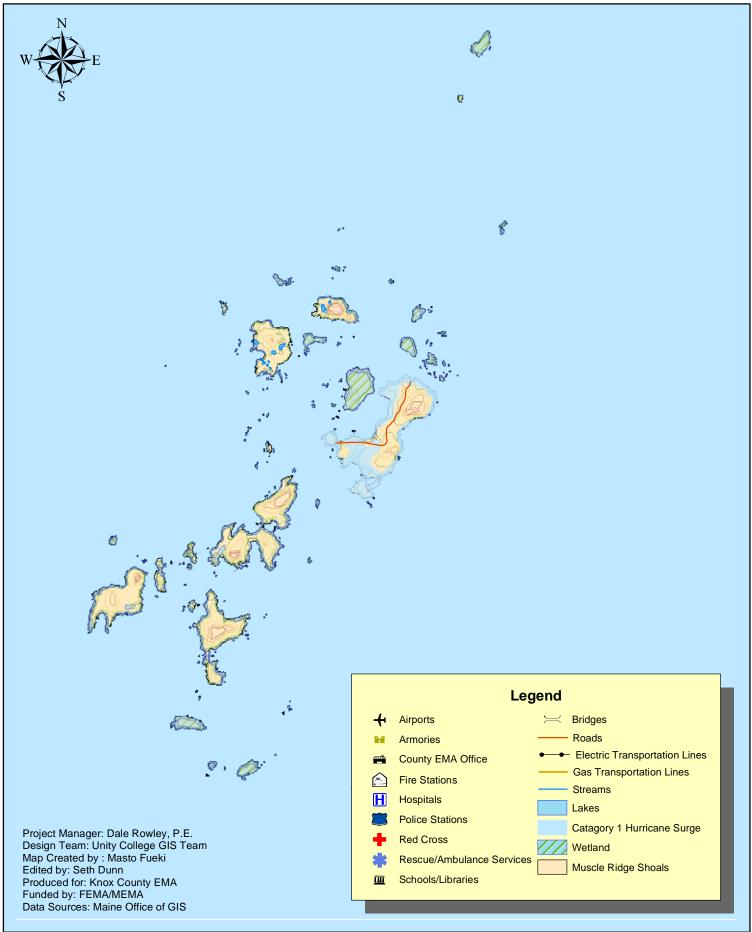
### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Isle Au Haut Base Map**



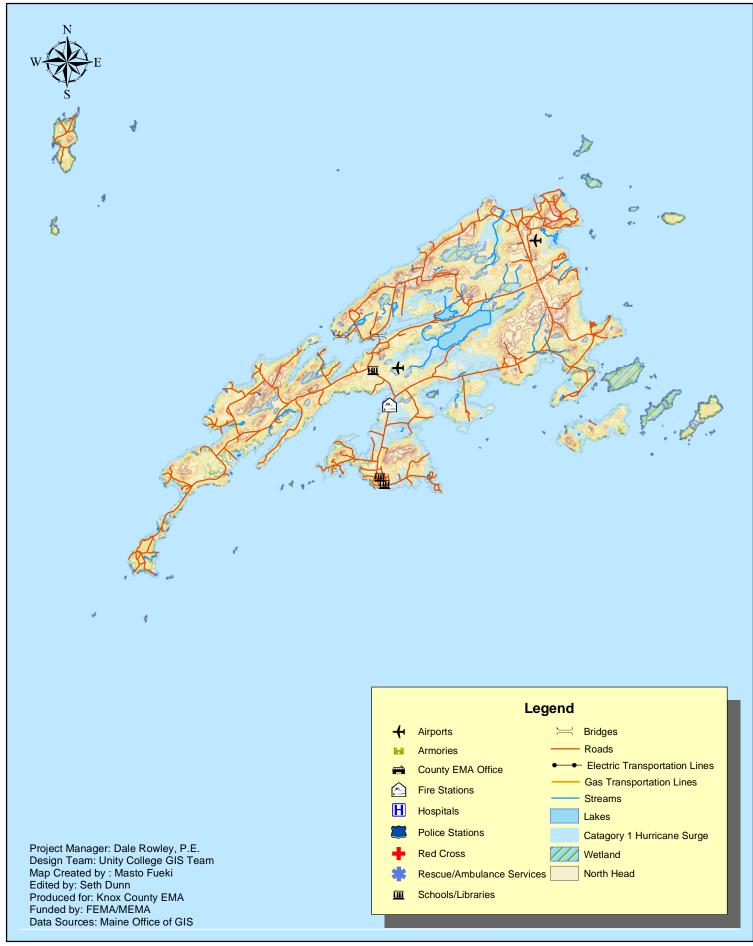
### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Matinicus Isle Plantation Base Map**



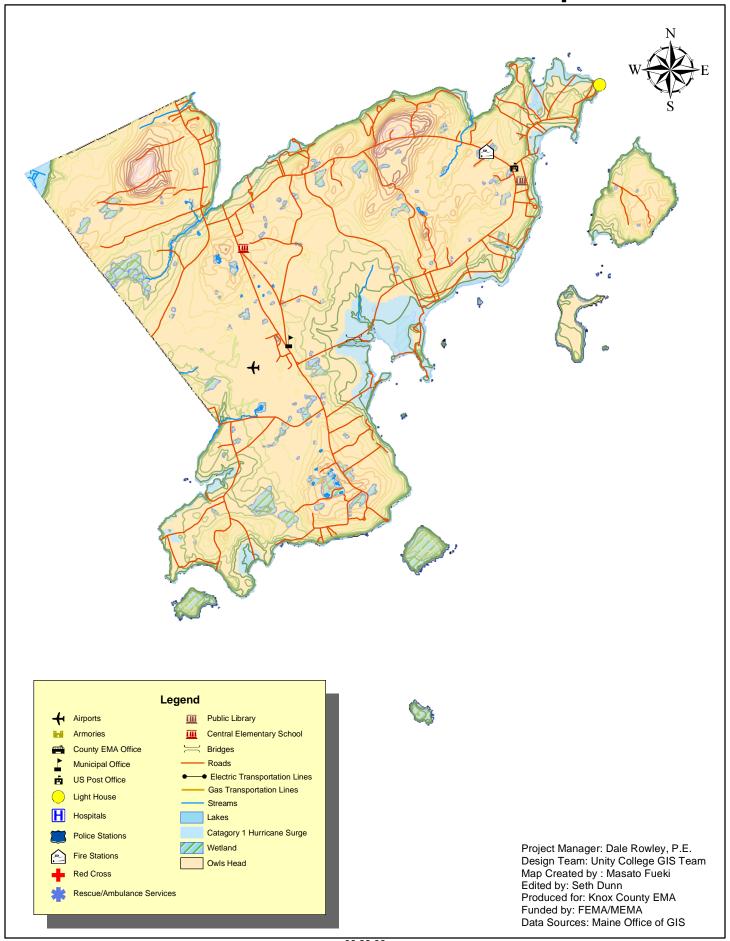
### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Muscle Ridge Shoals Base Map**



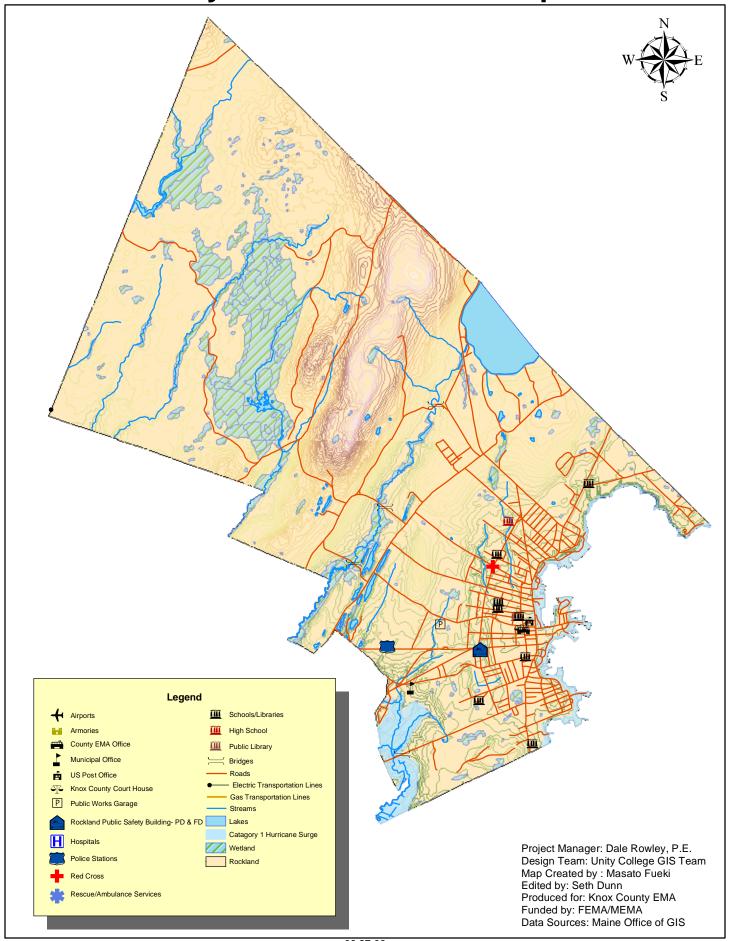
## **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of North Haven Base Map**



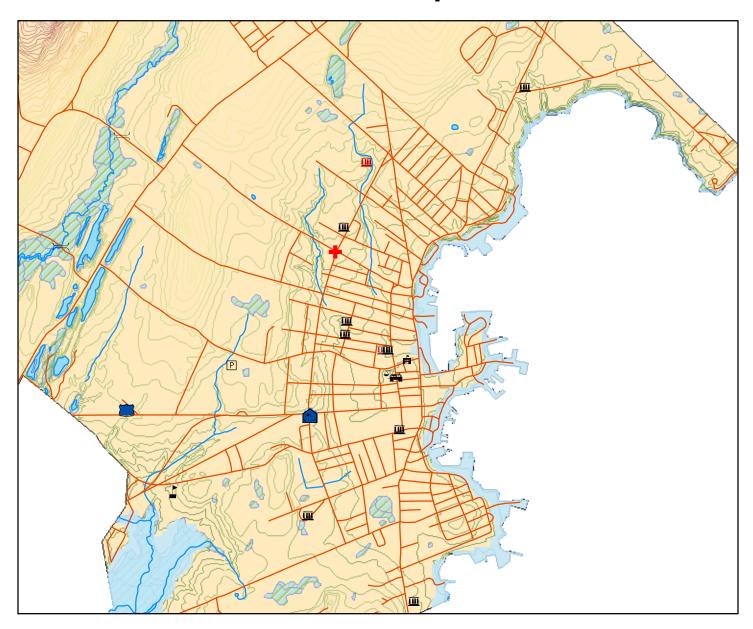
### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Owls Head Base Map**



## **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan City of Rockland Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan City of Rockland Detail Map





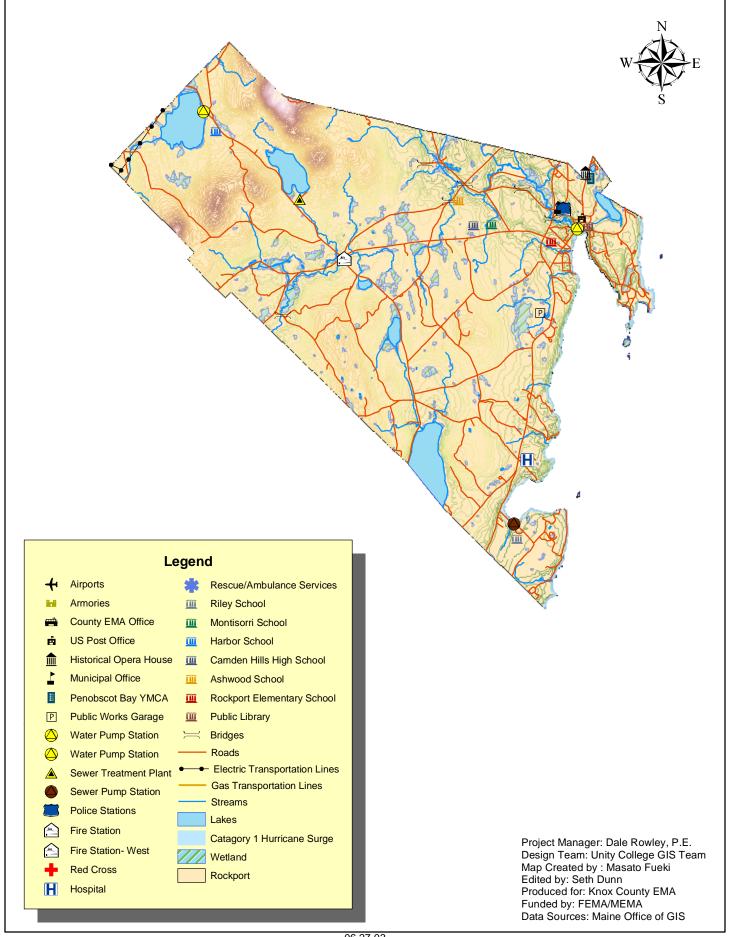
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team

Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

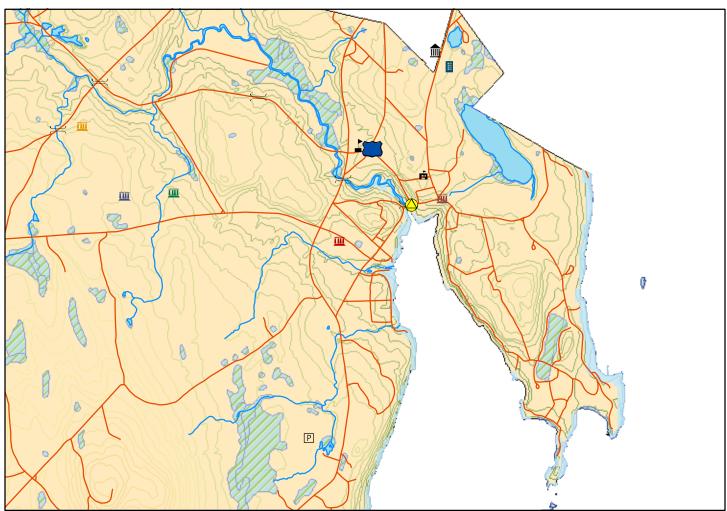
Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



#### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Rockport Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan City of Rockport Detail Map





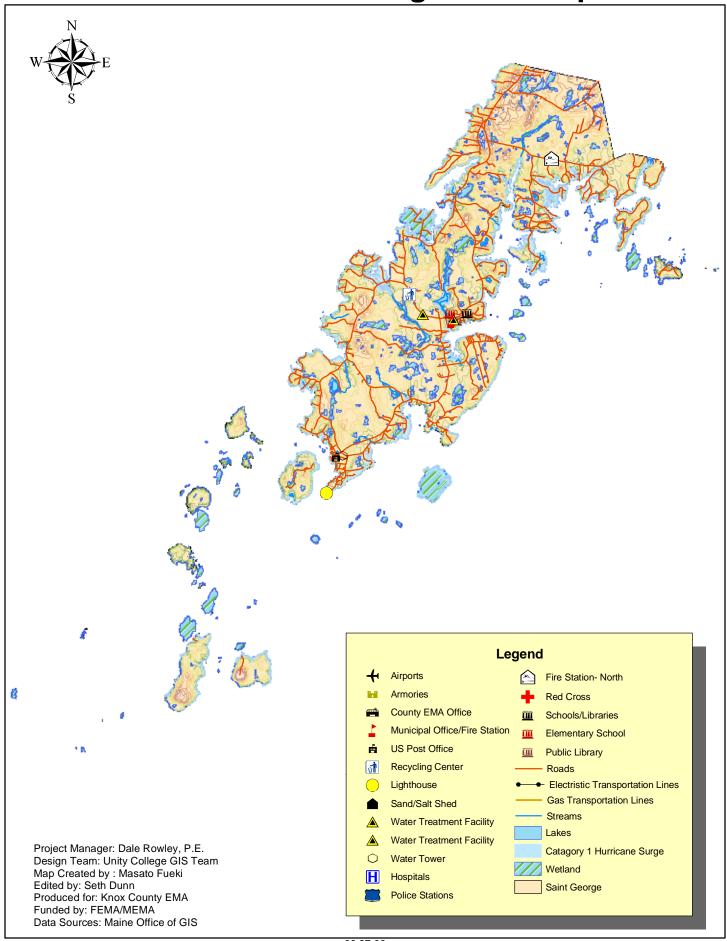
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E.
Design Team: Unity College GIS Team
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Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

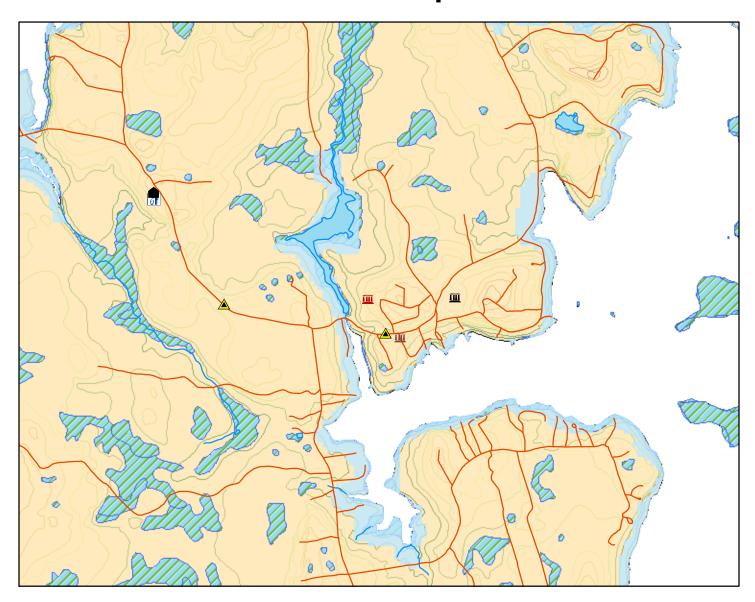
Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Saint George Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Saint George Detail Map

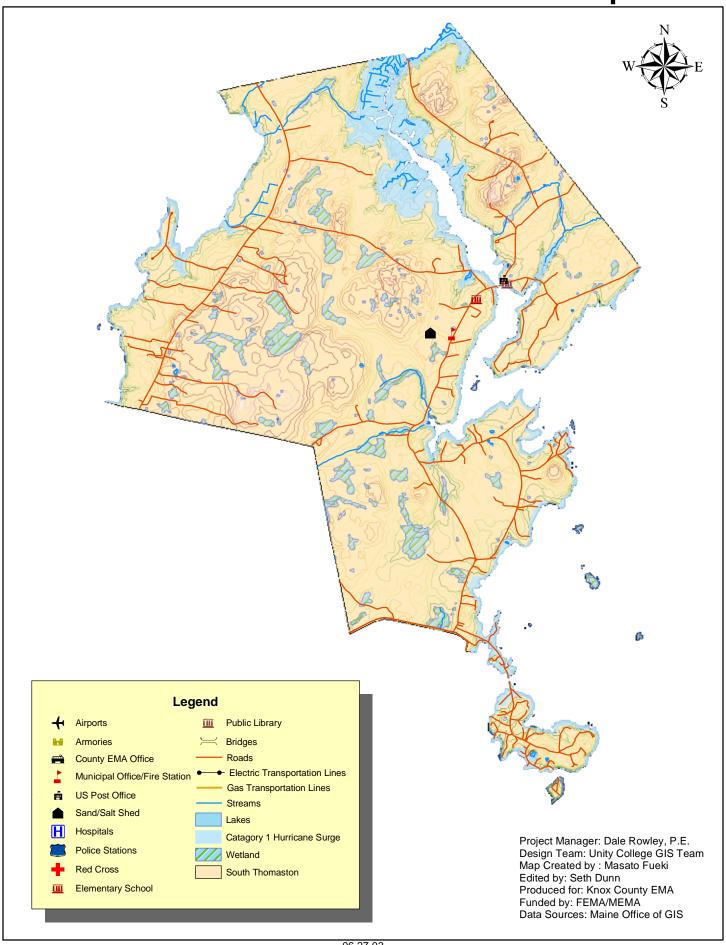




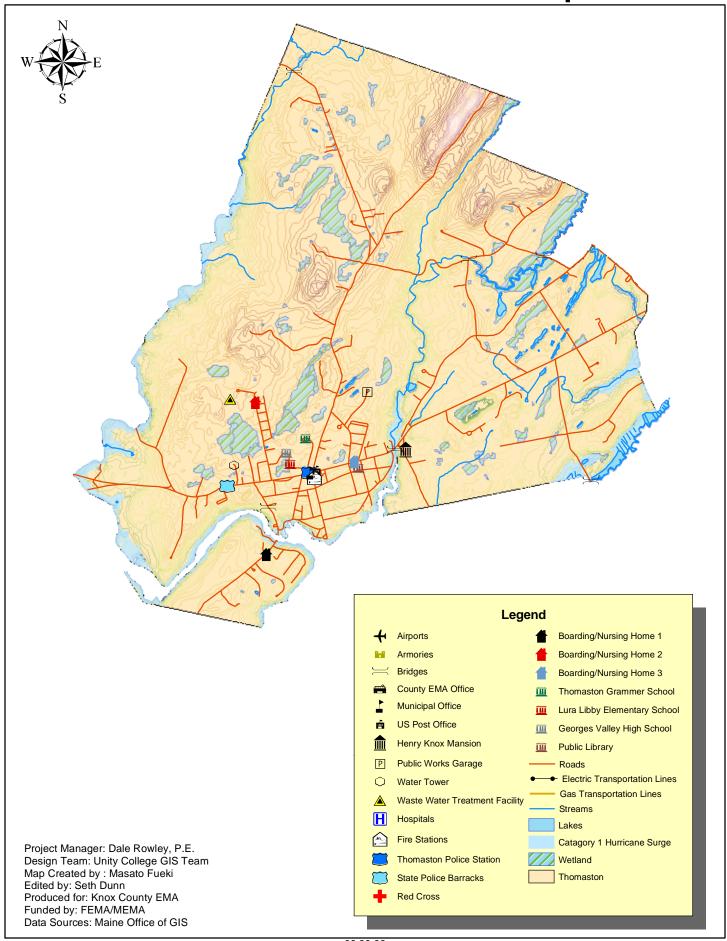
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E.
Design Team: Unity College GIS Team
Map Created by: Masato Fueki
Edited by: Seth Dunn
Produced for: Knox County EMA
Funded by: FEMA/MEMA
Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



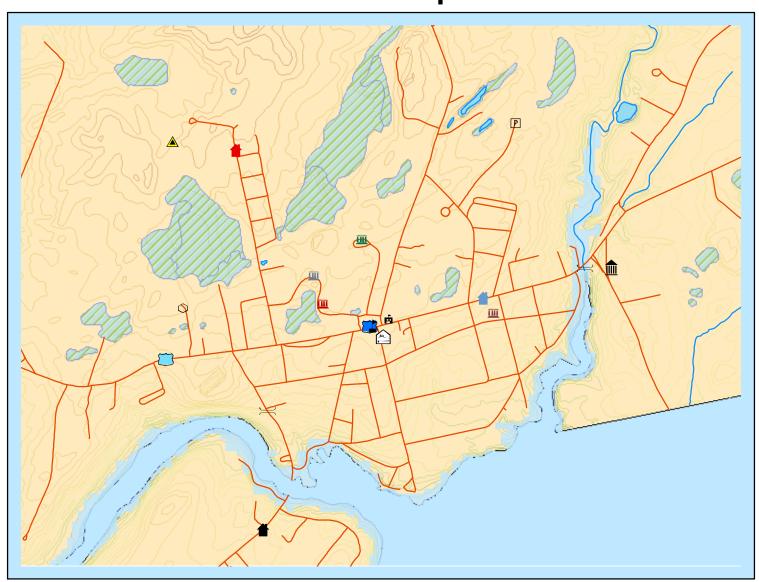
#### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of South Thomaston Base Map**



## **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Thomaston Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Thomaston Detail Map





Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team

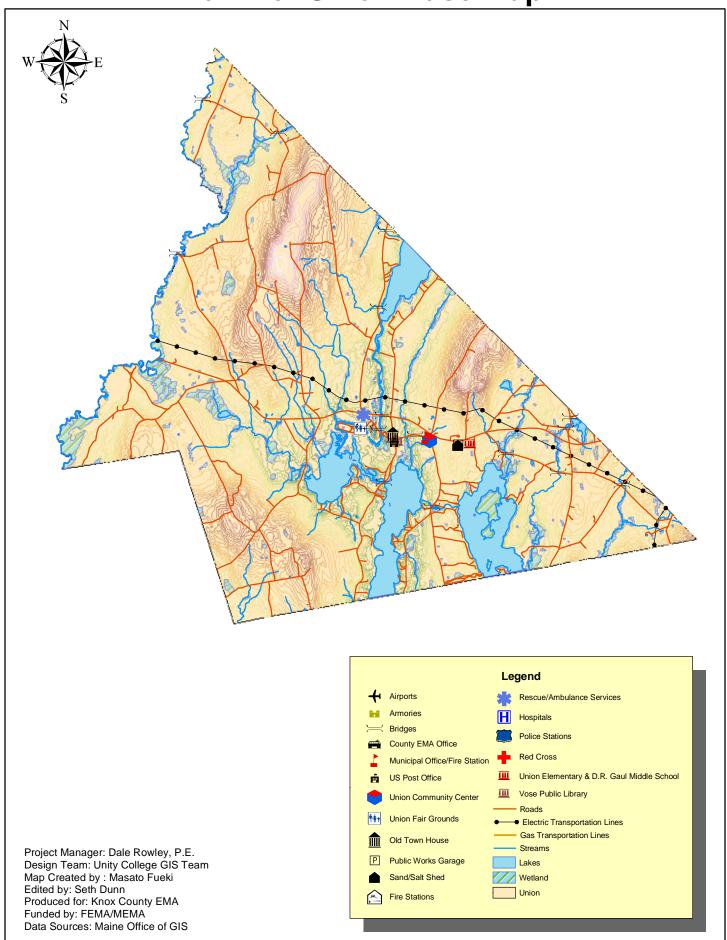
Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA

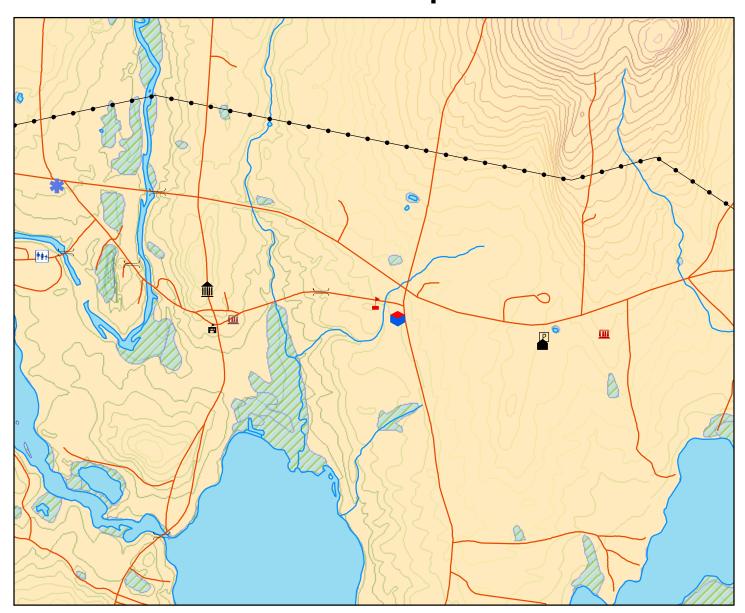
Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Union Base Map**



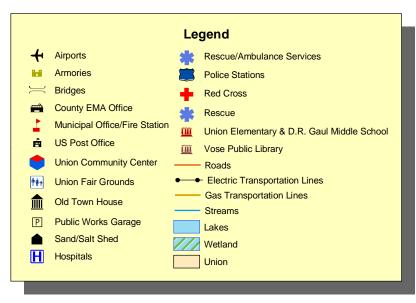
# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Union Detail Map



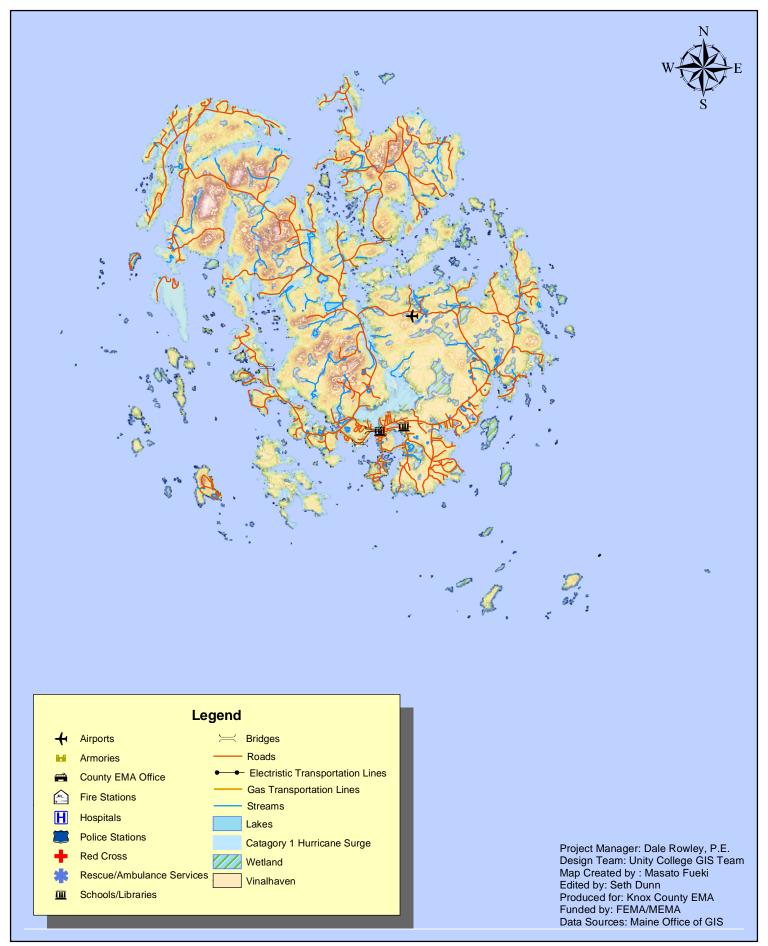


Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E.
Design Team: Unity College GIS Team
Map Created by : Masato Fueki
Edited by: Seth Dunn
Produced for Know County EMA

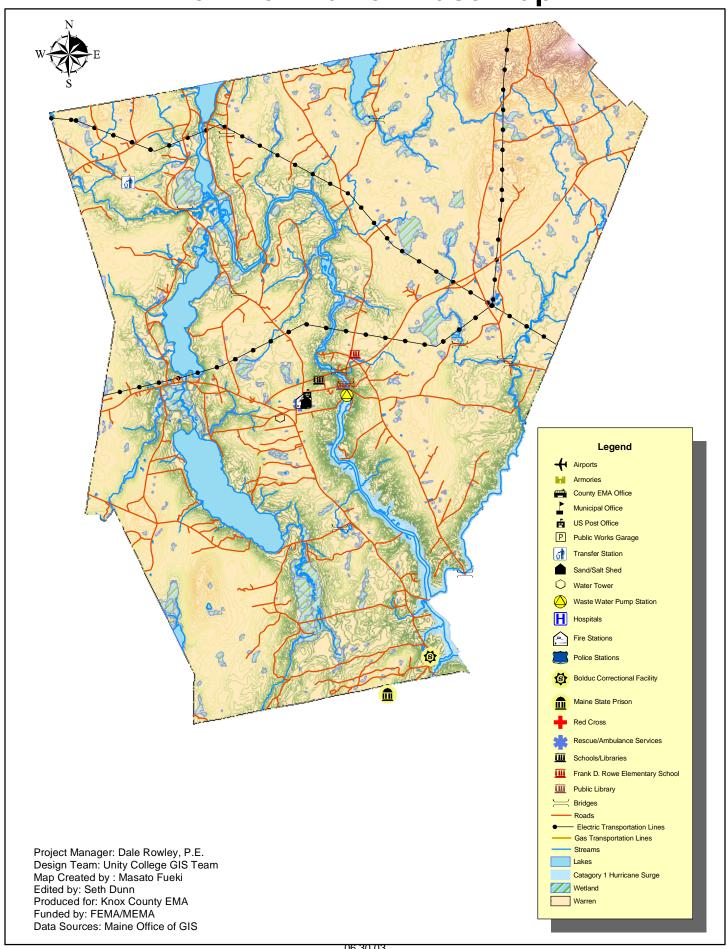
Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



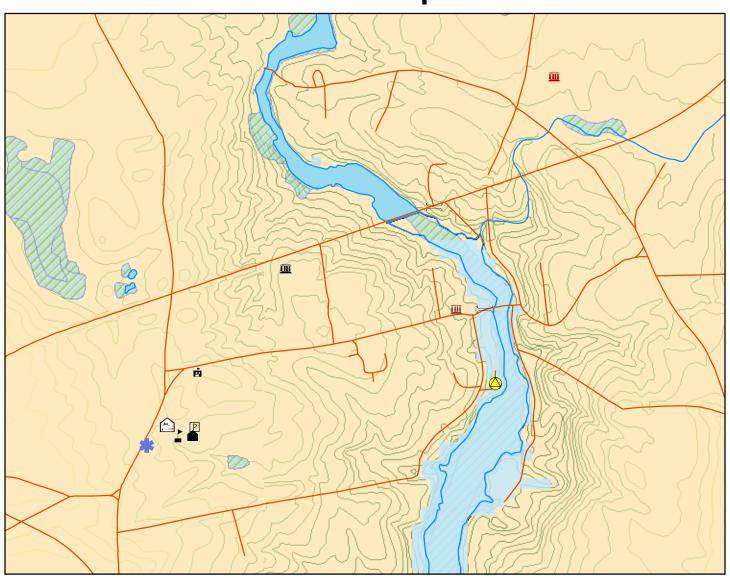
## **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Vinalhaven Base Map**



#### **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Warren Base Map**



# Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Warren Detail Map





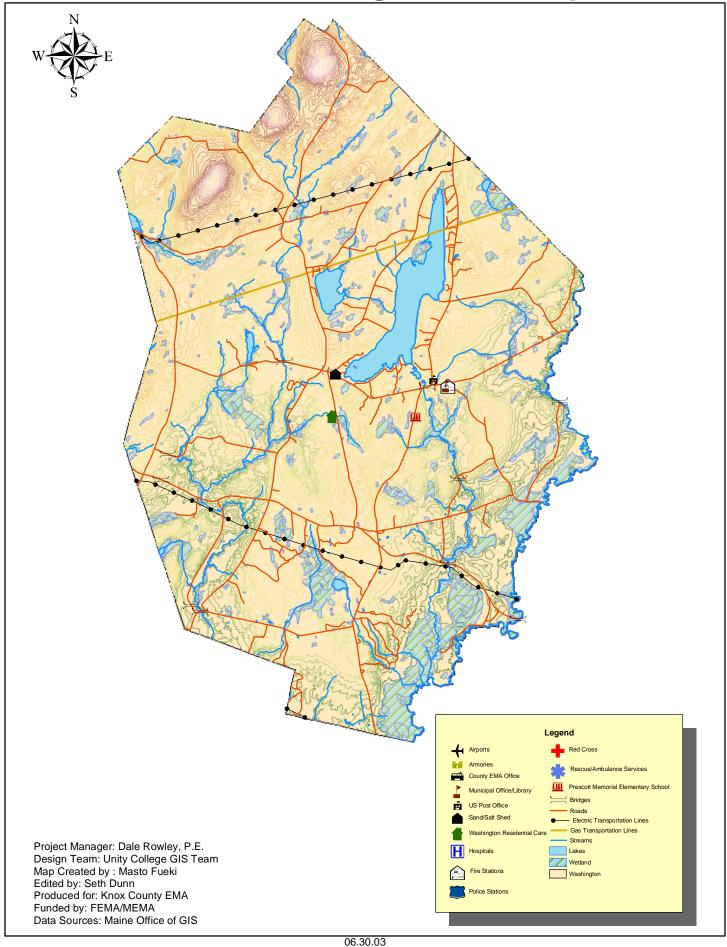
Project Manager: Dale Rowley, P.E. Design Team: Unity College GIS Team

Map Created by : Masato Fueki Edited by: Seth Dunn

Produced for: Knox County EMA Funded by: FEMA/MEMA Data Sources: Maine Office of GIS



## **Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan Town of Washington Base Map**



#### ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: IDENTIFYING ASSETS

Requirement
§201.6(c)(2) (ii)(A):

[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas

The Hazard Mitigation Plan identified critical facilities located within the County and the hazards to which these facilities are susceptible. A critical facility is defined as a facility in either the public or private sector that provides essential products and services to the general public, is otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the County, or fulfills important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

The critical facilities identified in Knox County are municipal offices; fire and police stations; post offices; town garages and sand/salt sheds; hospitals and clinics; electric and communication utilities; water and wastewater treatment facilities; hazardous material sites; and schools.

### **Existing Critical Facilities:**

The Knox County Emergency Management Agency used existing Maine GIS map data and a handheld GPS data collector to map and locate the county's critical facilities and determine which are most likely to be affected by hazards. The three hazards most likely to impact the County are severe storm events (summer and winter), wildland fires, and flooding. The analysis revealed the following:

Severe Winter and Summer Storm Hazard: A "Northeaster", blizzard, ice storm or severe coastal storm of the severity that occurs at least once every 3-5 years would have an impact on all roads in the County and on all overhead electrical power and telephone lines. Roads may be covered in snow, washed out, or blocked with tree debris. Utility lines and poles will be felled. No critical structures were identified as in danger from a severe winter or summer storm. A coastal storm could cause general erosion to beach areas and wind damage to coastal buildings.

<u>Wildland Fire Hazard</u>: Forest fires would have an tremendous impact on the large number of homes located in the wildland-urban interface. We estimated that over 6,000 homes or 28% of the homes in Knox County are located in the Wildland-Urban Interface.

<u>Flooding Hazard</u>: No critical public facilities in Knox County were identified as being located in the 100-year flood areas. The most likely flooding will come from coastal flooding occurring during a severe coastal storm or a Category 1 Hurricane. A major coastal storm could impact the downtown road ways in Camden, Friendship, Owls Head, Rockland, Rockport, Thomaston, and Vinalhaven, residential drives in Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Owls Head, Rockland, Rockport, St. George, South Thomaston, and Thomaston, and on the island communities of Isle Au Haut, Martinicus Isle Plantation, North Haven and Vinalhaven.

The following chart identifies the type and number of critical facilities in each town in Knox County. Each of these facilities were GPSed and located on the GIS maps included in this section.

# **County Asset Inventory by Municipality**

Town	Municipal Office	Fire Station	Police Station	Public Works	Water Treatment	Waste Water Treatment	Library	Schools	Shelters	Hospital /Clinic	Nursing Home	Airport /Seaport	Dams	HazMat Facilities	Pipelines	Bridges	Historical Landmarks
Appleton	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Camden	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	6	1
Cushing	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friendship	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hope	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Matinicus PIt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
North Haven	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Owl's Head	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rockland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockport	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
St George	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
S. Thomaston	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Thomaston	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Union	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	1
Vinalhaven	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Washington	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Total	18	20	5	15	9	6	16	36	8	6	18	9	12	4	2	27	13

In addition to critical facilities, Knox County contains at risk populations that should be factored into the vulnerability assessment. These include a relatively large population of elderly residents who live alone in very rural areas and who have limited mobility.

An analysis of the local municipal comprehensive plans and general growth patterns for the Knox County communities indicate that there will be a slight but constant increase (5-10%) in residents expected over the next 10 years.

The majority of the residential development and population increase for Knox County in the last 10 years has occurred in the coastal communities. Commercial growth in the past 10 years has been primarily located on the US Route 1 transportation corridor in the City of Rockland, and towns of Camden, Rockport, Thomaston, and Warren. This trend is expected to continue.

#### **Future Critical Facilities:**

Assessing where future development will occur in the towns in Knox County is difficult due to a lack of municipal data, policies and programs. Most of the Knox County towns are very small and rural and do not have planning departments, building codes or even a full time code enforcement officer. There is very little commercial, industrial and public construction completed in these communities. There is some residential construction, however, there is very little controlling guidance on single-family home construction in the State of Maine at any level of government. Floodplain ordinances and septic system designs are about the only controlling guidance.

<u>Severe Winter Storm Hazard</u>: It is very unlikely that a severe winter storm will have any impact on future structures. This hazard primarily impacts local roads and overhead utility lines.

<u>Wildland Fire Hazard</u>: Forest fires in Knox County towns primarily threaten residential structures in the wildland-urban interface. In all Knox County communities, homes are allowed to be built anywhere, in any land use zone. Some communities may decide to provide wildland fire protection information to new residents who wish to built new homes at the time they are issued a land use permit.

<u>Flooding Hazard</u>: The majority of damages from flooding in Knox County is to roads, not structures. However, most towns do have floodplain ordinances that provide some control over development in flood zones. Those towns that do not have flood zone ordinances, do not have any special flood hazard areas that could ever flood structures – they are primarily streams that could potentially overtop local roads (most old gravel roads with insufficient storm drainage).

#### ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES

Requirement	The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an estimate of the
§201.6(c)(2) (ii)(B):	potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph
	(c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to
	prepare the estimate

The Knox County Emergency Management Agency and Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, with assistance from Unity College in Maine used GIS modeling, GPS data collection, field inspections, and historical data to estimate the potential dollar losses if the County were to experience severe winter and summer storms, flooding, and wildfires, the most likely hazards to occur in the County. The vulnerable structures and facilities were identified earlier in the planning process. See the County and Municipal Base Maps to locate the Facilities impacted by the Hazard Areas.

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team estimated the potential losses from Severe Winter and Summer Storms, Flooding and Wildfires. The results are listed on the following pages:

#### Potential Severe Winter and Summer Storm losses:

The primary damage losses that are expected in Knox County during a "Northeaster", blizzard, ice storm or coastal storm would be to overhead utility lines and local roads. In calculating the damage costs, the Planning Team assumed that all local roads would be covered in snow or ice or blocked with tree and utility line debris. The Team used a figure of \$500/mile for road debris clearance or snow removal. The Team also assumed, as a worst case scenario, the total loss of all utility lines and poles from a major winter disaster. The following cost figures were supplied by Central Maine Power Company and Northland Telephone Company:

- 1. Electrical Power Lines and Utility Poles
  - a. 22,000V Lines = \$32,000/mile to replace
  - b. 34,500V Lines = \$300,000/mile to replace
  - c. 46,000V Lines = \$500,000/mile to replace
  - d. 115,00V Lines = \$700,000/mile to replace
  - e. 345,000V Lines = \$1,300,000/mile to replace
- 2. Telephone Lines = \$2,000/mile to replace

No critical structures were identified as in danger from a severe storm in Knox County.

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Quantity (Miles)	Damage Cost
Appleton	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	47.13	\$1,508,160
	Telephone Lines	Communications	47.13	\$94,260
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	29.36	\$14,680
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	17.77	\$8,885
Camden	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	60	\$1,920,000
	Telephone Lines	Communications	60	\$120,000
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	60	30,000
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	0	\$0
Cuching	Electrical Power Lines	Floatricity	32.25	\$1,022,000
Cushing	Telephone Lines	Electricity  Communications	32.25	\$1,032,000 \$64,500
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	25	\$12,500
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	7.25	\$3,625
Friendship	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	20.82	\$666,240
	Telephone Lines	Communications	20.82	\$42,640
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	20	\$10,000
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	0.82	\$410
Норе	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	39	\$1,248,000
	Telephone Lines	Communications	34.7	\$69,400
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	31.3	\$15,650
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	3.4	\$1,700

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Quantity (Miles)	Damage Cost
Isle Au Haut	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	9.04	\$289,280
	Telephone Lines	Communications	9.04	\$18,080
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	9.04	\$4,520
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	0	\$0
Matinicus Isle Pl	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	4.31	\$137,920
	Telephone Lines	Communications	4.31	\$8,620
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	0	\$0
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	6	\$3,000
North Haven	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	25.9	\$828,800
	Telephone Lines	Communications	25.9	\$51,800
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	22.9	\$11,450
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	3	\$1,500
	T = =	T	T	
Owl's Head	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	25.5	\$816,000
	Telephone Lines	Communications	25.5	\$51,000
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	13.5	\$6,750
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	12	\$6,000
Rockland	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	58.28	\$1,864,960
	Telephone Lines	Communications	58.28	\$116,560
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	57.28	\$28,640
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	1	\$500
Rockport	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	73.29	\$2,345,280
ROCKPOIT	Telephone Lines	Communications	71.89	\$143,780
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	66.44	\$33,220
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	5.45	\$2,725
		•		
St. George	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	42.71	\$1,366,720
	Telephone Lines	Communications	42.71	\$85,420
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	40.21	\$20,105
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	2.5	\$1,250
South Thomaston	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	20.67	\$661,440
	Telephone Lines	Communications	20.67	\$41,340
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	20.67	\$10,335
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	0	\$0

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Quantity (Miles)	Damage Cost
Thomaston	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	28.95	\$926,400
	Telephone Lines	Communications	28.95	\$57,900
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	28.95	\$14,475
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	0	\$0
Union	Electrical Power Lines	Flootricity	70.79	¢2 110 260
Official		Electricity  Communications	62.29	\$2,119,360
	Telephone Lines			\$124,580
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	45.79	\$22,895
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	16.5	\$8,250
Vinalhaven	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	41.34	\$1,322,880
	Telephone Lines	Communications	41.34	\$82,680
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	25.54	\$12,770
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	15.8	\$7,900
Warren	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	71.09	\$2,274,880
VValleti	Telephone Lines	Communications	71.09	\$142,180
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	69.09	\$34,545
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	2	\$1,000
			T	1
Washington	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	70.97	\$2,271,040
	Telephone Lines	Communications	70.97	\$141,940
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	45.95	\$22,975
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	25.02	\$12,510
Total County	Electrical Power Lines	Electricity	742.04	\$23,602,360
. Julia Journey	Telephone Lines	Communications	727.84	\$1,455,680
	Paved Road Surfaces	Transportation	615.33	\$305,510
	Gravel Road Surfaces	Transportation	112.51	\$59,510
			1	405 400 505
Grand Total				\$25,422,805

#### Potential flood losses:

The primary damage losses that are expected in Knox County during any flood event would be damage to local roads. In calculating the damage costs, the Planning Team assumed all roads that were either in the 100 year flood zone or had experienced flooding in the past would be effected. The Team used a figure of \$250,000/mile for rebuilding paved roads and \$130,000/mile for rebuilding gravel roads. The Team also assumed that any major structure or critical facility located in the 100 year flood zone would be effected. The following cost figures were supplied by Thorndike Engineering, Inc.

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Amt of Damage	Damage Cost
	West Appleton Rd Collingston Rd		1,700 LF 1,000 LF	\$80,500 \$47,500
Appleton	SR 105	Transportation	800 LF	\$38,000
\$242,000	Fishtown Road	Transportation	200 LF	\$5,000
	Appleton Ridge Road		1,200 LF	\$57,000
	East Appleton Road		300 LF	\$14,000
_	Sherman Point Rd		800 LF	\$38,000
Camden	High Street	Transportation	200 LF	\$9,500
\$128,500	Barnestown Rd	Transportation	800 LF	\$38,000
	Washington St		900 LF	43,000
Cushing	River Road		400 LF	\$19,000
\$71,500	Cross Road	Transportation	900 LF	\$43,000
Ψ. 1,000	Cushing Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	Martin Point Rd	Transportation	1,100 LF	\$52,000
Friendship	Davis Point Loop		400 LF	\$19,000
\$114,000	Bradford Point Rd		300 LF	\$14,000
Ψ,σσσ	Waldoboro Rd		100 LF	\$5,000
	Cushing Road		500 LF	\$24,000
Hope	None	None	None	\$0
Isle Au Haut	None	None	None	\$0
Matinicus Isle Pl	None	None	None	\$0
North Haven	North Shore Road		400 LF	\$19,000
\$71,000	South Shore Road	Transportation	700 LF	\$33,000
φ71,000	Crabtree Point Road		400 LF	\$19,000
	Garth Gannon Road		600 LF	\$28,000
	North Shore Road		200 LF	\$9,500
Owl's Head	Bellevue Street	Transportation	500 LF	\$24,000
\$403,000	Ingraham Drive	Transportation	200 LF	\$9,500
	Ginn Point Rd		3,000 LF	\$142,000
	South Shore Road		4,000 LF	\$190,000
Rockland	West Meadow Lake Avenue	Transportation	200 LF	\$9,500
\$104,500	water front streets	Παποροπαποπ	2,000 LF	\$95,000

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Amt of Damage	Damage Cost
	South Hope Road		700 LF	\$33,000
	Mount Pleasant St		200 LF	\$9,500
	Rockland St		1,400 LF	\$66,000
	Hope Street		100 LF	\$5,000
Rockport	West Street		600 LF	\$28,000
\$279,000	West St Ext	Transportation	1,200 LF	\$57,000
	Main Street		700 LF	\$33,000
	Annis Street		300 LF	\$14,000
	Park Street		200 LF	\$9,500
	Meadow Street		100 LF	5,000
	Warrenton Street		400 LF	\$19,000
	Clark Island Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	Cline Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	Drift Inn Road		800 LF	\$38,000
	Glenmere Road		200 LF	\$9,500
St. George	Harrington Cove Rd		500 LF	\$24,000
\$185,500	Otis Point Road	Transportation	100 LF	\$5,000
\$165,500	Ridge Road	Transportation	500 LF	\$24,000
	Port Cylde Road		400 LF	\$19,000
	Seal Harbor Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	States Point Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	Turkey Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	Walston Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	Buttermilk Lane		300 LF	\$14,000
S. Thomaston	Church Street	Transportation	500 LF	\$24,000
\$166,000	Island Road	Transportation	1,400 LF	\$66,000
	Westbrook Street		1,300 LF	\$62,000
	Beechwood Street		100 LF	\$5,000
Thomaston	Greenhouse Hill Rd		100 LF	\$5,000
\$76,000	West Meadow Rd	Transportation	100 LF	\$5,000
φ70,000	Atlantic Highway		700 LF	\$33,000
	Brooklyn Heights Rd		600 LF	\$28,000
	200 LF of Appleton Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	200 LF of Bump Hill Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	200 LF of Buzzell Hill Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	200 LF of Cleary Hill Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	300 LF of Common Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	200 LF of Daniels Road		200 LF	\$9,500
Union	100 LF of Depot Street	Transportation	100 LF	\$5,000
\$253,000	1,000 LF of Heald Highway		1,000 LF	\$48,000
Ψ=00,000	2,000 LF of Hilt Lane		2,000 LF	\$95,000
	300 LF of Miller Road		300 LF	\$14,000
	200 LF of Mount Pleasant Rd		200 LF	\$9,500
	100 LF of Payson Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	100 LF of Quiggle Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	100 LF of North Union Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	100 LF of South Union Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	Fairgrounds 62	Social	1 Ea	\$100,000

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Amt of Damage	Damage Cost
	1,500 LF of Dyer Island Road	Transportation	1,500 LF	\$37,000
	1,200 LF of Granite Island Rd		1,200 LF	\$30,000
	100 LF of North Haven Road		100 LF	\$5,000
Vinalhaven	400 LF of Round the Island Rd		400 LF	\$19,000
\$5,186,000	100 LF of Pequot Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	Commercial Facilities	Economic	23 Ea	\$1,200,000
	Religious/Non-Profit	Social	1 Ea	\$2,500,000
	Government Facilities	Public Services	15 Ea	\$1,390,000
	Middle Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	Western Road		1,000 LF	\$48,000
	Vaughn's Neck Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	State Route 131		600 LF	\$28,000
	State Route 90		1,200 LF	\$57,000
	State Route 235		300 LF	\$14,000
	State Route 97		200 LF	\$9,500
	Rabbit Farm Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	North Pond Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	Old Augusta Rd		1,600 LF	\$76,000
Warren	Watton's Mill Road		100 LF	\$5,000
\$532,000	Carroll Road	Transportation	500 LF	\$24,000
	Beechwood Street		500 LF	\$24,000
	US Route 1		900 LF	\$42,000
	Martin Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	Depot Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	Sandy Shores Rd		800 LF	\$38,000
	Stahl's Hill Rd		900 LF	\$42,000
	Union Street		200 LF	\$9,500
	Main Street		500 LF	\$24,000
	Davies Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	Patterson Mill Road		800 LF	\$38,000
	900 LF of Old County Road		900 LF	\$42,000
	800 LF of Mountain Road		800 LF	\$38,000
	200 LF of Youngs Hill Road		200 LF	\$9,500
	600 LF of SR 105		600 LF	\$28,000
	200 LF of SR 17		200 LF	\$9,500
Washington	100 LF of SR 156		100 LF	\$5,000
\$171,000	300 LF of Fitch Road	Transportation	300 LF	\$14,000
φ17 1,000	100 LF of Vanner Road		100 LF	\$5,000
	100 LF of Valiner Road  100 LF of Calderwood Road		100 LF	\$5,000 \$5,000
			100 LF	
	100 LF of Sprague Road 100 LF of Skidmore Road		100 LF 100 LF	\$5,000 \$5,000
	100 LF of Hopkins Road	Transportation	100 LF	\$5,000
Total Country	Roadway	Transportation	11.8 mi	\$2,893,000
Total County	Fairground	Social	1 Ea	\$100,000 \$5,186,000
	Public & Commercial Facilities	Services/Econ	39 Ea	\$5,186,000

#### **Potential Wildfire losses:**

The primary damage losses that are expected in Knox County during any wildfire event would be destruction of single-family residential structures. In calculating the damage costs, the Planning Team assumed all homes located in the wildland-urban interface would be destroyed in a worst case wildfire scenario. The Team used the actual total municipal assessment figures for the residential structures in their communities. The following percentages were used to determine an estimated number of homes that could be potential losses. For each community, the "Community Size" value was added to the "Land Cover" and "Number of Fires" values.

<b>Community Size</b>
Very Rural = +25%
Semi-Rural = +10%
Sub-Urban = +5%

Land Cover Value	
Moderate = +25%	
Low = +10%	

Number of fires in 7 years
Over $30 = +35\%$
20-29 = +25%
10-19 = +15%
1-9 = +5%

Municipality	Critical Facility	Function Lost	Amt of Damage	Damage Cost
Appleton	Homes (50%)	Shelter	270	\$9,443,000
	Homes (20%)	Shelter	577	\$53,330,000
	Commercial	Economic	45	\$29,000,000
Camden	Agricultural	Economic	5	\$1,500,00
	Religious/Non-Profit	Social	2	\$1,000,000
	Government	Government	3	\$1,200,000
Cushing	Homes (35%)	Shelter	272	\$20,300,000
Friendship	Homes (25%)	Shelter	212	\$13,963,000
Норе	Homes (35%)	Shelter	240	\$18,161,000
Isle Au Haut	Homes (40%)	Shelter	66	\$5,440,000
Matinicus Isle Pl	Homes (40%)	Shelter	54	\$2,595,000
North Haven	Homes (25%)	Shelter	122	\$15,087,700
Owl's Head	Homes (25%)	Shelter	248	\$18,547,000
Rockland	Homes (30%)	Shelter	1125	\$72,880,000
Rockport	Homes (40%)	Shelter	671	\$52,625,000
St. George	Homes (25%)	Shelter	444	\$25,474,000
S. Thomaston	Homes (25%)	Shelter	201	\$11,700,000
Thomaston	Homes (30%)	Shelter	460	\$30,054,000
Union	Homes (35%)	Shelter	240	\$23,679,000
Vinalhaven	Homes (15%)	Shelter	184	\$18,607,000
Warren	Homes (30%)	Shelter	460	\$19,339,000
Washington	Homes (25%)	Shelter	174	\$9,482,000
Total County			6,020	\$453,406,000

#### ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: ANALYZING DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Requir	eme	ent	
§201.6	(c)(2	?) (ii)	(C):

[The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

Knox County is located along the mid-coastline of Maine and is largely rural. A majority of the County's land use is designated as Rural and is primarily forestland or farmland. The largest city, Rockland, which has a year-round population of 7,609, is located midway on the coastline in the eastern half of the County. There are no suburbs in Knox County. The land uses within the county generally consist of: Residential, Resource Protection, Agricultural, Industrial, Institutional and Commercial areas.

The State of Maine Legislature enacted the Growth Management Act in 1989 (Title 30-A, Chapter 187, subchapter 2) which requires each community to develop a Municipal Comprehensive Plan. The municipal comprehensive plans allow development to occur in appropriate areas taking into account the environment, physical constraints, location of utility services, similarity to existing development, and proximity to flood zone areas.

The municipalities must review existing conditions and predict future needs in order to develop their own plans, policies, and ordinances. Most municipalities in Knox County have enacted Flood zone, Shoreland Zone, and other land use ordnances. Further breakdown of the land use designations is shown on the following chart.

<u>Severe winter and summer storms</u> will have an impact on all land use areas and zones within the 18 communities in Knox County. This hazard has the primary impact of shutting down transportation and power, which will shut down business, industry, commerce and schools and stop all social and emergency services.

<u>Flooding</u> will have an impact on all land use areas and zones within the 18 communities in Knox County. This hazard has the primary impact of shutting down transportation, since it is primarily the roads that are the object of flooding in the County. This could impact business, industry, commerce and schools and delay many social and emergency services.

The majority of the municipalities (14 of 18) in Knox County have enacted floodplain ordinances to prevent new commercial, industrial, and institutional development within flood zones. Four towns are not members of the NFIP program; these are: Cushing, Hope, Isle Au Haut, and Washington. There are some existing commercial developments within flood zones in the County. These businesses have been in place for many years and are upgraded to meet floodplain ordinances as the structures are renovated or replaced. Additionally, there are a number of homes and seasonal camps that are within the flood zones. Likewise, as these properties are mortgaged, they are required to be upgraded in order to meet the floodplain ordinances.

<u>Wildfires</u> will have an impact on the residential properties located within the Wildland-Urban Interface. Because Knox County is a very densely forested, sparsely populated area, there are a great number of homes that are at risk to destruction by forest fires. Currently, no municipality in Knox County has wildfire restrictions or requirements on residential development.

The Mid Coast Regional Planning Commission has indicated that the residential development pressure surrounding Camden and Rockland is the largest concern with respect to future land use decisions and hazard mitigation planning. The remainder of the County is expected to undergo a slight increase in residential development pressure to due the success of MBNA.

The Land Use Types and Growth Areas that have been designated in Knox County are:

Municipality	Land Use Types or Districts	Growth Areas
Appleton	Resource Protection, Stream Protection, and Limited Residential	None
Camden	Natural Resource Protection, Rural, Rural Recreation, Coastal Residential, Village Extension, Traditional Village, Downtown Business, Highway Business, Transitional Business, Neighborhood Service, Harbor Business, River Business, Transitional River Business, and Industrial	Village Extension, Highway Business, River Business, and Industrial
Cushing	Resource Protection	None
Friendship	Rural Residential, Commercial Fisheries & Maritime, Sand & Gravel Aquifer, Shoreland Protection, Stream Protection, Wellhead Protection, and Wetlands	Commercial Fisheries & Maritime
Норе	Limited Residential, Resource Protection, Stream Protection and Residential	Residential
Isle Au Haut	Resource Protection, Stream Protection and Residential	None
Matinicus Isle Pl	Resource Protection, Stream Protection and Residential	None
North Haven	Village, Rural, Shoreland, Commercial Shoreland, Commercial, Resource Protection, Stream Protection	Commercial
Owl's Head	Commercial, Commercial Fisheries & Maritime, Resource Protection, and Rural Residential	Commercial
Rockland	Commercial Growth, Industrial Growth, High Residential Density Growth, Medium Residential Density Growth, Low Residential Density Growth, Recreational Public, Resource Protection, Waterfront	Commercial Growth, Industrial Growth, High Residential Density Growth, Medium Residential Density Growth, Low Residential Density Growth
Rockport	Village, Rural Residential, Coastal Residential, Mixed Business/Residential, Rural Conservation, Resort, Suburban Residential, Downtown, Watershed, Industrial	Industrial
St. George	Resource Protection, Marine Residential, Limited Commercial, Commercial Fisheries, Stream Protection, Recreation	Limited Commercial, Commercial Fisheries
S. Thomaston	Island, Village, Rural, Village	None

Municipality	Land Use Types or Districts	Growth Areas
Thomaston	Transitional Residential, Urban Residential, Rural Residential, Rural Residential & Farming, Commercial, Resource Protection, Shoreland Commercial, and Industrial	Commercial and Industrial
Union	Farm & Agricultural, Village, Commercial, and Industrial	Commercial and Industrial
Vinalhaven	Resource Protection, Stream Protection and Residential	None
Warren	Residential, Rural, Resource Protection, Limited Commercial/Residential, Village, Industrial, Residential/Recreation	Residential & Industrial
Washington	Conservation, Farm & Forest, Rural, Rural/Commercial, Village, Shoreland, and Wetland	Rural/Commercial

#### MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (iii):	For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire
	planning area.

Knox County is a small Maine county of 39,618 people living in **365** square miles located along the mid-coast of Maine. There are 18 municipalities within the County. All eighteen municipalities contributed to the risk assessment analyses performed for the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Planning Team identified severe summer and winter storms as the most significant risk to the entire County, followed in severity by generalized flooding and then wildfires.

The coastal communities of Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Isle Au Haut, North Haven, Owl's Head, Rockland, Rockport, St. George, South Thomaston, and Vinalhaven are more susceptible to ice storms and coastal storm surges then the inland communities. The ice storm risk is due to the slightly warmer temperatures that these communities experience from the coastal waters. The storm surges also affects the beach areas of these communities, which are highly developed due to the tourist business and attraction of living on the coast.

Although all areas are at risk from forest fires, it is the less densely-populated areas of the inland communities that face extensive acreage losses. This is due to the lack of roadways (accessibility) within the forest land. Additionally, the resources for wildland fire fighting from the inland municipal departments are very limited, due to the small population base.

Although Landslides are not a general hazard to Knox County, the Town of Rockland has had landslides that have endangered traffic on U.S. Route 1. There was an incident on April 16 and 17, 2002 that caused \$377,452. This is the only location in Rockland and the rest of the County that has experienced damages from landslides.

#### V. <u>MITIGATION STRATEGY</u>

§201.6(c)(3) of the Rule outlines measures that localities must take in developing their mitigation strategies. Specifically, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan must "include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools."

This entails the development of goals from which specific mitigation actions and projects will be derived. All mitigation actions must be prioritized according to a cost-benefit analysis, with a focus on how effective the actions are expected to be with respect to their cost. For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction must show the specific actions they will undertake.

This section includes the following four subsections as follows:

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Multi-jurisdictional Mitigation Strategy

#### LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS

Requirement §201.6(c)(3) (i):	The hazard mitigation strategy shall include: a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
Definitions	Goals are general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are usually long-term and represent global visions, such as "eliminate flood damage." Objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific, measurable, and have a defined completion date. Objectives are more specific, such as "adopt a zoning ordinance prohibiting new development in the floodplain."

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team met to review and analyze the County's risk assessment studies. The following goals were determined to have the greatest benefit in hazard reduction in the County. The goals, objectives, and actions for each are as follows:

#### **SEVERE WINTER & SUMMER STORM EVENTS**

In Knox County, the most likely damages caused by a severe winter or summer storm event are the loss of electrical power, from downed power transmission lines, and the blockage of roadways, from tree debris or winter snow or ice. There could be loss of life caused by delayed responses from emergency services, the improper use of backup heat sources, freezing conditions, debris falling on an individual, or from storm-related vehicle accidents. Other types of general damage to personal and real property may be caused by blizzard or hurricane winds. The very presence of a blizzard or coastal storm will shut commerce down, resulting in major losses of income for local businesses. Therefore, the goals and objectives to mitigate the damages from severe winter and summer storms are:

# Goal 1: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County after a storm event

- Objective 1.1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from severe storms.
- Objective 1.2. Reduce real and personal property damages caused by severe storms.
- Objective 1.3. Assure all emergency facilities have temporary backup power capabilities.
- Objective 1.4. Assure prompt restoration of critical transportation links.

#### **FLOODING**

In Knox County, the most likely damages caused by flooding are the destruction of roadways caused by washouts and undercutting. It does not appear that there are any critical facilities in the 100 year flood zone, however there are several facilities that are located in the Hurricane Surge Inundation Areas, especially on the islands. Most communities are using the FIRM information to control development in flood zones, however, there has been no use of the Hurricane Inundation Surge Areas to control development. There could be loss of life caused by delayed responses from emergency services and drownings during high water (river and lake) conditions. Flood waters may also contaminate public and private water supplies and damage personal and real property. Flooding may shut down businesses, resulting in major losses of income for local businesses and residents. Therefore, the goals and objectives to mitigate the damages from flooding are:

## Goal 2: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County caused by flooding

- Objective 2.1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from flooding.
- Objective 2.2. Reduce real and personal property damages caused by flooding.
- Objective 2.3. Assure prompt restoration of critical transportation links.

#### **WILDLAND FIRES**

# Goal 3: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County caused by Wildfires

In Knox County, the most likely damages caused by a wildland fire event are the loss of life, loss of prime timberland, and the destruction of personal and real property, especially homes. The loss of electrical power is possible, since the majority of high voltage transmission lines pass through heavily wooded areas. The very presence of a wildfire may close commerce, resulting in major losses of income for local businesses. Therefore, the goals and objectives to mitigate the damages from wildland fires are:

- Objective 3.1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from wildfires.
- Objective 3.2. Reduce real and personal property destruction from wildfires.
- Objective 3.3. Reduce the loss of timber resources caused by forest fires.

#### **IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION MEASURES**

Requirement	The mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and
§201.6(c)(3) (ii):	analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with
	particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Knox County has identified several hazard mitigation measures that would benefit the County and municipalities and were analyzed by the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. These measures were identified in the Mitigation Planning Team meetings and during meetings with the public officials representing each municipality. The identified mitigation measures are broken out by the Goals and Objectives for each hazard and analyzed using a decision matrix that follows this list.

## Goal 1: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County after a severe storm event

- **Objective 1.1.** Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from severe storms.
- Measure 1.1.1. Educate the public on dangers of severe winter and summer storms.
- Measure 1.1.2. Encourage residents without utilities to report to emergency shelters.
- Measure 1.1.3. Encourage home owners to keep primary & secondary egress routes cleared.
- Measure 1.1.4. Develop procedures and provide training to locate and identify special health need populations.
- Measure 1.1.5. Deice slippery roads during or soon after a winter storm event.
- **Objective 1.2.** Reduce real and personal property damages caused by severe storms.
- Measure 1.2.1. Educate home owners about winter and summer storm preparations.
- Measure 1.2.2. Encourage home owners to purchase insurance for severe storm damages.
- Measure 1.2.3. Develop plans to handle surges in boat mooring requirements.
- Objective 1.3. Assure all emergency facilities have temporary backup power capabilities.
- Measure 1.3.1. Provide generators at all critical facilities and utilities such as Fire/Police Stations, EMS garages, public works fuelling points, Water & Sewer treatment plants, schools, and shelters.
- Measure 1.3.2. Encourage homeowners to have generators, non-electrical heating, or alternate energy sources, such as solar, wind or hydro power.
- Measure 1.3.3. Develop/update ordinance to require new public facilities to have a generator.

- Objective 1.4. Assure prompt restoration of critical transportation links.
- Measure 1.4.1. Develop a written municipal road snow and ice removal operations plan that includes a prioritization of roads to be cleared.
- Measure 1.4.2. Train and equip a quick-response Road Debris Clearance Team from public works, fire department and/or volunteers.
- Measure 1.4.3. Develop mutual aid agreements with local ATV & Snowmobile organizations.
- Measure 1.4.4. Update or develop the resources section in the municipal Emergency Operations Plan with heavy equipment that could be used for snow removal.
- Measure 1.4.5. Develop alternate-transportation means for emergency responders.
- Goal 2: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County caused by flooding
- Objective 2.1. Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from flooding.
- Measure 2.1.1. Educate drivers on risks of crossing flooded roadways.
- Measure 2.1.2. Develop a "Barricade Plan" to block flooded roads in order to prevent crossing by vehicle operators. Acquire necessary barricade equipment and supplies.
- Measure 2.1.3. Educate the public on staying away from flooded river banks.
- Objective 2.2. Reduce real and personal property damages caused by flooding.
- Measure 2.2.1. Encourage home owners to relocate, elevate or retrofit homes in flood zones.
- Measure 2.2.2. Implement municipal floodplain ordinances.
- **Objective 2.3.** Assure prompt restoration of critical transportation links.
- Measure 2.3.1. Perform and develop a Stormwater Analysis and Management Plan.
- Measure 2.3.2. Upgrade ditches, culverts and roadway drainage systems.
- Goal 3: Reduce damage, injury and loss of life in Knox County caused by Wildfires
- **Objective 3.1.** Lessen the future loss of life and personal injuries resulting from wildfires.
- Measure 3.1.1. Develop warning and evacuation plans and systems for fast moving forest fires.
- Measure 3.1.2. Train all firefighters in Wildland Fire Fighting Safety.
- Measure 3.1.3. Equip all fire departments with sufficient wildfire personal protection equipment.
- Measure 3.1.4. Educate the public of dangers of forest fires.

## Objective 3.2. Reduce real and personal property destruction from wildfires.

- Measure 3.2.1. Introduce building codes requiring fire-retardant roofing and siding materials.
- Measure 3.2.2. Educate home owners on tactics to protect their homes from wildfires.
- Measure 3.2.3. Provide more authority and better training to the municipal Fire Wardens.
- Measure 3.2.4. Encourage the construction of Fire Ponds by private land owners.
- Measure 3.2.5. Encourage private land owners to cut back tree growth along access drives.
- Objective 3.3. Reduce the loss of timber resources caused by forest fires.
- Measure 3.3.1. Encourage bulk slash reduction through good Forestry BMPs.
- Measure 3.3.2. Maintain woods and logging roads for firefighting access.

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3) (iii):	The mitigation strategy section shall include an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of
	the proposed projects and their associated costs.

(Note: Implementation and administration will be dealt with in the next section.)

The decision matrix format located on the next page was used by the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team as a quantified approach using pre-selected criteria. The population numbers, dollar values, and other quantified factors under each rank value were be selected to be appropriate to the size of Knox County, the number of jurisdictions, and the policies of the Planning Team. This matrix was used by comparing the proposed mitigation measure with each of the descriptions for each criteria category, and the "best fit" selected. Then, the sum of the numbers selected under each criterion is totaled to derive the priority rank for the initiative. The higher the resulting number, the higher the priority of the initiative. This matrix was adapted from the Florida Department of Community Affairs' Local Mitigation Strategy Guidebook.

# Description of the priority rank value

Criteria Category	4	3	2	1	0	
Population Benefited	Over 10,000	2,500 to 10,000	1,000 to 2,500	500 to 1,000	Under 500	
Percentage of Jurisdiction Benefited	76 to 100%	51 to 75%	26 to 50%	6 to 25%	Less than 5%	
Health and Safety Considerations	Benefit several jurisdictions (over 10,000 people) and/or major portions of County population	Benefit between 2,500 and 10,000 people	Benefit between 1,000 and 2,500 people	Benefit less than 1,000 people	No anticipated benefit	
Cost Impact of the Initiative (B)	Over \$1,000,000	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000	\$50,000 to \$100,000	Less than \$50,000	No quantifiable cost impact	
Estimated Cost of Implementing the Initiative (C)	No quantifiable cost	Less than \$50,000	Between \$50,000 and \$100,000	Between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	
Benefit to Cost Ratio	More then +4.0	+3.0 to +3.9	+2.0 to +2.9	+1.0 to +1.9	Less then 1.0	
Probability of Community Acceptance	Likely to be endorsed by the entire community	Benefits only those directly affected and not adversely affecting others	Somewhat controversial with special interest groups or small % of community	Strongly opposed by special interest groups or significant % of community	Strongly opposed by most of general population	
Probability of Funding	Potential funding sources not readily apparent	Only funding source is post- mitigation funds	Funding could be through matching local funds with others	Funding can probably be obtained through local long term budgeting	Funding can probably be obtained through local short term budgeting	
Feasibility of Implementation	Relatively easy to put in place within a year	Not anticipated to be difficult	Somewhat difficult due to complex requirements	Difficult due to significantly complex requirements	Very difficult due to extremely difficult requirements	
Consistency with other Plans and Programs	Initiative included in several other plans and programs	Initiative included in two other plans and programs	Initiative included in one other plan or program	Initiative not included in other plan or program	Initiative not consistent with other plans or programs	

# **Table of Mitigation Measure Priorities**

#### **SEVERE WINTER & SUMMER STORMS**

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Pts	Priority
1.1.1.	3	1	3	2	3	4	0	3	3	4	26	7
1.1.2.	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	3	4	16	9
1.1.3.	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	3	4	16	9
1.1.4.	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	29	5
1.1.5.	4	4	4	3	1	0	4	1	3	3	27	6
1.2.1.	3	1	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	26	7
1.2.2.	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	4	1	14	10
1.2.3.	3	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	29	5
1.3.1.	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	34	2
1.3.2.	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	32	3
1.3.3.	4	4	3	4	3	4	0	1	0	2	25	8
1.4.1.	4	4	3	3	3	4	2	0	4	3	30	4
1.4.2.	4	4	3	3	3	4	2	0	4	3	30	4
1.4.3.	1	0	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	0	22	8
1.4.4.	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	38	1
1.4.5.	2	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	0	14	10

- 1. Population Benefited
- 4. Implementation Costs
- 7. Probability of Acceptance
- 10. Consistency with other Plans
- 2. Percentage of Jurisdiction Benefited
- 5. Cost Impact of the Initiative
- 8. Probability of Funding

- 3. Health and Safety Considerations
- 6. Benefit to Cost Ratio
- 9. Feasibility of Implementing

# **FLOODING**

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Pts	Priority
2.1.1.	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	16	4
2.1.2.	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	16	4
2.1.3.	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	3	1	13	5
2.2.1.	0	0	0	4	3	4	1	3	3	2	20	3
2.2.2.	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	7	6
2.3.1.	3	1	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	25	2
2.3.2.	4	4	2	4	1	2	4	2	3	3	29	1

# **WILDFIRES**

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total Pts	Priority
3.1.1.	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	2	3	2	30	2
3.1.2.	0	0	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	27	3
3.1.3.	0	0	1	4	2	4	4	2	4	3	24	5
3.1.4.	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	34	1
3.2.1.	4	2	0	4	3	4	0	0	0	2	19	8
3.2.2.	3	2	0	4	3	4	4	0	3	3	26	4
3.2.3.	0	0	0	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	24	5
3.2.4.	1	0	0	4	3	4	3	0	2	3	20	7
3.2.5.	1	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	2	16	9
3.3.1.	2	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	1	22	6
3.3.2.	1	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	2	16	9

The Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team rated the following mitigation measure projects (in priority order) as the top priorities for the following hazards:

#### SEVERE WINTER & SUMMER STORMS MITIGATION MEASURE PROJECTS

- 1. Update or develop the resources section in the municipal Emergency Operations Plan with heavy equipment that could be used for snow removal.
- 2. Provide generators at all critical facilities and utilities such as Fire/Police Stations, EMS garages, public works fuelling points, Water & Sewer treatment plants, schools, and shelters.
- 3. Encourage homeowners to have generators, non-electrical heating, or alternate energy sources, such as solar, wind or hydro power.
- 4. Develop a written municipal road snow and ice removal operations plan that includes a prioritization of roads to be cleared.
- 5. Train and equip a quick-response Road Debris Clearance Team from public works, fire department and/or volunteers.
- 6. Develop plans to handle surges in boat mooring requirements.
- 7. Develop procedures & provide training to locate and identify special health need populations.
- 8. Deice slippery roads during or soon after a winter storm event.
- 9. Educate the public on dangers of severe winter and summer storms. (See sample in Appendix B)
- 10. Educate home owners about winter and summer storm preparations.
- 11. Develop/update ordinance to require new public facilities to have a generator.
- 12. Develop mutual aid agreements with local ATV & Snowmobile organizations.
- 13. Encourage residents without utilities to report to emergency shelters.
- 14. Encourage home owners to keep primary & secondary egress routes cleared.
- 15. Encourage home owners to purchase insurance for severe storm damages.
- 16. Develop alternate-transportation means for emergency responders.

#### FLOODING MITIGATION MEASURE PROJECTS

- 1. Upgrade ditches, culverts and roadway drainage systems.
- 2. Perform and develop a Stormwater Analysis and Management Plan.
- 3. Encourage home owners to relocate, elevate or retrofit homes in flood zones.
- 4. Educate drivers on risks of crossing flooded roadways.
- 5. Develop a "Barricade Plan" to block flooded roads in order to prevent crossing by vehicle operators. Acquire necessary barricade equipment and supplies.
- 6. Educate the public on staying away from flooded river banks and potential dam failure areas. (See Appendix B for Brochure).
- 7. Implement municipal floodplain ordinances.

#### WILDLAND FIRE MITIGATION MEASURE PROJECTS

- 1. Educate the public of dangers of forest fires.
- 2. Develop warning and evacuation plans and systems for fast moving forest fires.
- 3. Train all firefighters in Wildland Fire Fighting Safety.
- 4. Educate home owners on tactics to protect their homes from wildfires.
- 5. Equip all fire departments with sufficient wildfire personal protection equipment.
- 6. Provide more authority and better training to the municipal Fire Wardens.
- 7. Encourage bulk slash reduction through good Forestry BMPs.
- 8. Encourage the construction of Fire Ponds by private land owners.
- Introduce building codes requiring fire-retardant roofing and siding materials.
- 10. Encourage private land owners to cut back tree growth along access drives.
- 11. Maintain woods and logging roads for firefighting access.

# MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL MITIGATION STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Requirement §201.6(c)(3) (iv):

For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

Knox County's Hazard Mitigation Plan encompasses 18 jurisdictions. Strategies for hazard mitigation within the County were identified to reduce overall damage in the County. Although these strategies are aimed at reducing overall damage in the County, each jurisdiction will be responsible for pursuing the actions that are relevant to that jurisdiction. The jurisdictions, along with the specific actions they will pursue, are listed as follows:

	Responsible	<b>Funds</b>	Time			
Jurisdiction	Agency		Frame	Action (In Priority Order)		
Appleton	AOEM	\$2,400	June 05	Provide generator at EOC/Fire Station		
	Road Comm	\$36,550	Aug 05	2. Upgrade ditches, culverts & drainage		
	AOEM	\$0	June 05	3. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	AFD	\$850	May 05	4. Equip FD with wildfire protective equipment		
	FD	\$3,000	Dec 05	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
	FD	\$2,500	Sept 04	2. Install Dry Hydrants		
Camden	EMA	\$100	Dec 04	3. Educate public on dangers of wildfires		
Carrideri	EMA	\$100	Dec 04	4. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	EMA	\$200	Dec 04	5. Educate homeowners on storm preparedness		
	EMA	\$0	Feb 05	6. Identify special needs populations		
	FD	\$1000	Jun 05	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
Cuching	FD	for all	Jun 06	2. Develop forest fire warning & evac plans		
Cushing	FD	measure	Jun 06	3. Educate public on dangers of wildfires		
	FD	s	Jun 06	4. Educate home owners on wildfire protection		
	EMA/Rd Com	\$0	Aug 05	1. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
Friendship	EMA/Rd Com	\$250	Aug 05	2. Train & equip road debris clearance team		
	FD	\$0	Aug 05	3. Encourage landowners to cut back growth		
Hono	HOEM	\$0	Aug 04	1. Locate & identify special needs populations		
Hope	HVFD	\$200	Nov 04	2. Train & equip road debris clearance team		
	FD	\$0	Dec 05	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
Isle Au Haut	FD	\$0		2. Fire Extinguishers for all homes & businesses		
isic Au i iaut	Selectmen	\$1,350	Mar 05	3. Deice roads during & after winter storm		
	Selectmen	\$0	Dec 04	4. Distribute mitigation pamphlets to residents		
	Assessors	\$0	Summer	Educate public of dangers of forest fires		
Matinicus	Fire Warden	\$0	04	2. Educate home owners on wildfire protection		
Isle Plant.	Fire Warden	\$0		3. Encourage landowners to cut back growth		
	Fire Warden	\$0		4. Train & equip road debris clearance team		
	Road Comm	\$1,700	Dec 04	Upgrade ditches, culverts & drainage		
North Haven	NH EMS	\$0	Dec 04	2. Locate & identify special needs populations		
	NH FD	\$0	Dec04	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
	FD	\$0	Aug 04	Educate public on dangers of wildfires		
Owls' Head	Road Comm	\$0	Aug 04	2. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	FD	\$0	Jul 05	3. Train & equip road debris clearance team		

	Responsible	Funds	Time			
Jurisdiction	Agency		Frame	Action		
	RPW & RFD	\$400	Sept 04	Train & equip road debris clearance team		
Rockland	RFD	\$400	Dec 04	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
	RFD	\$200	Dec 04	3. Educate home owners on wildfire protection		
Rockport	Public Works	\$8,000	Sep 05	Upgrade ditches, culverts & drainage		
	Road Comm	\$0	Nov 04	1. Develop Road snow/ice removal ops plan		
	Road Comm	\$0	Sep 05	Deice roads during & after winter storm		
	Road Comm	\$300	Nov 04	3. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	FD	\$300	Nov 04	4. Educate homeowners on storm preparedness		
St. George	FD	\$0	Nov 04	5. Train & equip a road debris clearance team		
St. George	FD	\$300	Nov 04	6. Educate public on dangers of wildfires		
	FD	\$800	Nov 04	7. Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
	FD	\$5,000	Nov 04	8. Equip FD with sufficient wildfire PPE		
	FD	\$300	Nov 04	Encourage landowners to build fire ponds		
***************************************	FD	\$300	Nov 04	10. Encourage landowners to cut tree growth		
	EMA	\$0	Jul 05	Update Snow Removal resources in EOP		
South	FD	\$50	Jun 05	2. Educate home owners on wildfire protection		
Thomaston	FD	\$450	Sept 05	3. Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
	EMA	\$50	July 05	Encourage landowners to cut tree growth		
	Public Works	\$0	Aug 05	Train & equip road debris clearance team		
	Public Works	\$2,200	Dec 05	2. Deice roads during & after winter storm		
Thomaston	EMA	\$0	Aug 05	3. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	FD	\$6,000	Aug 06	4. Equip all firefighters with wildfire PPE		
	FD	\$100	Aug 07	5. Encourage private construction of Fire Ponds		
	FD	\$2,500	Oct 04	1. Install dry hydrants		
Union	FD	\$1,000	Dec 05	2. Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
Official	FD	\$4,000	Dec 05	3. Equip FD with sufficient wildfire PPE		
	Public Works	\$5,000	Dec 05	4. Upgrade ditches, culverts & drainage		
	VH OEM	\$50	June 05	1. Educate the public of dangers of forest fires		
	VH FD	\$0	June 05	Train firefighters in Wildland Fire Safety		
Vinalhaven	VH OEM	\$50	June 05	3. Educate home owners on wildfire protection		
	VH OEM	\$50	June 05	4. Encourage landowners to cut back growth		
	VH OEM	\$100	June 05	5. Train & equip road debris clearance team		
Warren	EMA	\$0	Dec 06	1. Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
	EMA	\$0	Dec 06	2. Alternate transportation for 1 <sup>st</sup> Responders		
	FD	\$500	Jun 06	Train & equip road debris clearance team		
Washington	FD	\$0	Jun 05	2. Encourage landowners to build fire ponds		
	FD	\$250	Jun 05	Encourage landowners to cut tree growth		
	Kx Co EMA	\$152	July 05	Educate public on dangers of severe storms		
Knox County	Kx Co EMA	\$152	July 05	2. Educate residents on storm preparedness		
Tallox County	Kx Co EMA	\$0	July 05	Encourage homeowners without utilities to		
				report to emergency shelters.		



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#### VI. PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

§201.6(c)(4) requires a formal plan maintenance process to take place to ensure that the Mitigation Plan remains an active and pertinent document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan at least every five years, and continued public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

This section also includes an explanation of how the county and municipal governments intend to incorporate their mitigation strategies into any existing planning mechanisms they have, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, or zoning and building codes.

This section includes the following three subsections as follows:

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Implementation Through Existing Programs

Continued Public Involvement

#### MONITORING, EVALUATING, AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i):	The plan maintenance process shall include a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the
	mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Knox County has developed a method to ensure that regular review and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. The Knox County Emergency Management Agency has formed a Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team that consists of members from the County EMA office, the County Commissioners, Selectmen and EMA directors from member towns and the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The County EMA Office is responsible for contacting Team members and organizing the meeting every four years. The meeting will be held in March of the fourth year after the last plan revision was approved, and Team members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the plan.

The Team will review each mitigation goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations and land developments in the County, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Team will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

The Knox County EMA Office will then have one year to update and make changes to the plan before submitting it to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer. If no changes are necessary, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer will be given a justification for this determination.

#### IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH EXISTING PROGRAMS

Requirement	The plan shall include a process by which local governments incorporate
§201.6(c)(4) (ii):	the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms
	such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

County government is very limited in scope and authority in the State of Maine and does not have the manpower, power, or fiscal capabilities to guide and control development within the towns in the County. Within Maine, most government authority is with State statures and rules and with municipal "Home Rule" ordinances.

Eleven of the 18 municipalities have less then 2,000 people and are not required to have a building inspector, according to State law.

There were very few ordinance-related mitigation measures identified by the Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and those identified were determined to be low in priority. Ordinances do not fair well in rural Maine communities, where residents want to be left alone and not dictated to by their local government. Therefore, the majority of the mitigation measures that were identified and all those that were selected by the individual towns are either structural, public educational, or emergency planning measures.

After adoption of the Mitigation Plan, the Knox County EMA Office will assist the municipal officers in implementing their selected mitigation measures. The County EMA Office will conduct annual reviews and surveys with the municipal officers and local EMA directors to determine the status of their measures. The County EMA office will assist the municipalities with the completion of FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Hazard Mitigation Grant packages.

The responsible agency within each municipality that is responsible for the implementation and completion of each mitigation measure will notify the County EMA Office whenever assistance is needed or whenever a measure is completed. Existing programs such as the municipal Road Maintenance Plan, Emergency Management program and local fire prevention programs will be utilized to their greatest extent to complete the community's mitigation measures.

#### CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Requirement	The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the
§201.6(c)(4) (iii):	community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance
	process.

Knox County is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team members are responsible for the review and update of the plan. Although they represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the plan.

Copies of the plan will be issued to the municipal Emergency Management Directors and kept on hand at all municipal town offices in the County. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized by posting flyers in all the town offices. Contained in the plan is the address and phone number of the Knox County EMA Office, which is responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan.

A public meeting will also be held after each Mitigation Plan Evaluation Team review meeting. This meeting will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. The County EMA Office will publicize and host this meeting.

Knox County Emergency Management Agency 62 Union Street, Rockland, Maine 04841 Office Phone: (207) 594-5155 E-Mail: sebema@knoxcounty.midcoast.com

#### **APPENDIX A - PLANNING MEETING ATTENDANCE ROSTERS**

Knox County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings were held to collect data and make decisions regarding the hazards to be profiled and the mitigation measures to implement. Copies of the rosters are attached to this section.

# KNOX COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **CONTACT ROSTER**

Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

JAN 27, 2003

Town	Name (Please Print)	Office	7 <sub>0M</sub> Phone Number
APPLETON	Tay Vaughan	EMA Director	785-551
CAMDEN	3		
CUSHING	ARTHUR T. Kiskip	EMP DRECTOR	354-2339
FRIENDSHIP			
НОРЕ	Clarence Keller	EMA Director	763-411
ISLE AU HAUT			
MATINICUS ISLE PL			
NORTH HAVEN	·		
OWL'S HEAD			· ·
ROCKLAND			
ROCKPORT		·	
ST GEORGE	Timothy Polky	EMA Director	372-636.
SOUTH THOMASTON	BILL BROWN	EMA Director	372-636. 596-6020
THOMASTON	PHILLIP NETZORG	EMA DIRECTOR	354-0938
UNION	PAUL DOUGHTY	EMA DIBECTOR	785-219
VINALHAVEN	MARSORIE E. STRATTON	EMA DIRECTOR	863-4471
WARREN	GEORGE FIELD	EMA DIRECTOR	273-277
WASHINGTON '	Tom Johnston	Ema Deo	845-216

# KNOX COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGN-IN ROSTER

Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PUBLIC MEETING	
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Date/Time: February 6, 2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
CLASENKE Spady	SELECKMAN	Union	POB 534 UNION, 785 4931
2 I'm Polky		St. bearse	372-6363
3 /	FINE CHIEF	ROCKLAND	594-6318
4 Donald L. Grinnell	Selectman	Washington	845-2372
5 ANNE BEEBE - CONTEX			594-2060
Donna Allen	EMA Cleek	Knox Cty	594-5155
Dake Collins	Administrator	North Haven	867-4433
8 Sylvia Diomingham	Director	Knox County	594-5155
	Director	Bock poit	236-2026
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - RISK ASSESSMENT MEETING

Date/Time: February 25, 2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
1 Kiskila, ARTHUR T	DIRECTOR	Cushiwa	
DOUGHTY YAUL V.	,,	union	
Kyle MARIIM	DIRECTOR	Friend Slip	
4 Marjorie Stratton	Director	Vinalhaven	
5 Clarence Keller	Director	Hope	
6 Timothy Polky	Director	Shenge	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7 PAILLIP NEIZORG	DIRECTOR	THOMASON	
Stom Johnsten		WASKINGTON	
9 BILL BAOWN	DIA	SciTTiONISTER	
10 Cooley, Crain E	DIVECTOR	Sockport .	
11 George FIELD		WARREN	
12 Sylvia E Birmingha		Knox Co.	
13 Taylor Vanghan	hiretor		
14 Donna Allen	EMA Clerk	Knox Cty	
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION MEETING - IDENTIFYING ASSETS

Date/Time: March 25, 2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley				
Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info	
PAILLIP NETZORG	EMA DIRECTOR	THOMASTON		
2 BILL BROWN	EMA DIR	SO, THOMASTO	<b>y</b>	
3 Frank Ross	EMA DIV.	Desto Hand		
Tim Polky	EMA Dir	St. beary		
AIRTHUR TO KISKIL	Ema Dia	Quehina		
Craig E. Contey	EMA Director	Rockport		
KylE E MARTIN		Frindship		
* Clarence J. Keller	EMA Dijecte	11000	:	
Marjone Stration	EMA Director	V-nalhaven		
Sylvia & Burningham		Knoy Co EMA		
"Donna alla	EMA Cleek	Knox Co. EMA		
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION MEETING - Land Use/Future Development

Date/Time: April 22, 2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
1 Kyle MARTIN 2 / Lisk P. PRTLIN 3 BILL BROWN 4 PAUL DOUGHTY 5 STEVE GIBBONS	EMA Dir	FRIENdSlip	
2 / Tisk ) A ARTHUR	Emp Dr	Cushing	
BILL BROWN	EMA DÍR.	SOITHUMASTON	
PAUL DOUGHTY	EMA DIR	union	
5 STEVE GIBBONS	EMA DIR.	CAMOEN	
6 Sylvia Birmingham	EMADA	Knox County	
Sylvia Birmingham Donna Allen	EMA Cleek	Knox County	
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Type of Course/Meeting: **HAZARD MITIGATION MEETING - Municipal Surveys** 

Date/Time: August 26, 2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
LINWOOD LOTHROP	DIRECTOR	KNOX RCC	594-0677
2 Wendy Chaston	Selectouan	Appleton	785-4132
1 Markin	PIRECTOR	Friendship EMA	832-6059
PHILL NETZOR.	DRECTOR	THOMASTON	354-0438
mike Leo	Amb Director	TROMA STON	354-6345
Bill Adams	Froz Clark	Thankster	354-6345
Carrie Adams	Emergence Services Coor.	Thomaston	354-6345
ann Smarella	RSUP/CCAP	Rockland	596-0361
Mona T. Stearn		Rockland	596-0361
Adam Miceli	Asst. Fire Chief	Rockland	594-0318
EXECT GIRBONS	FIRE CHIEF	Campen	236-7950
ARTHUR TO KISKIN	Dixector (Chica	Queline	354-2339
Andrew thar	Town manshell	unton	185-7650
PAUL V. DOUGAY	DiRector	union	785-2191
15 Bruce Fitzgevald	Mingahan Planner	MEMA	626-4503
16 Michael Steinbuckel	iump	MEMA	626-4407
Tom Johnson	EMM Dar	Washie to	845-2816
Frank Ross	SMA Dir	Owis Heal	594-4076

19. Taylor Vaughan Appleton EMA Darder 785-5511
20 George FIECO WArren EMA DER: 273-2772
21 Marjorie Stratton Vinashaven EMA Din 863-4471
22. Cray E. Cooky Rockport EMA Director 236-2026
23. Mork Poters Portand Press 791-6325
24. Donna Ollen Knox EMA

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Type of Course/Meeting: **HAZARD MITIGATION MEETING - Mitigation Goals** 

NOVEMBER 25

Date/Time: 0.2003, 7:00 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
Garage Fixe D	Enga		
2 2 //	EMH DIR.	WAAREN	
Craig E. Coden	EMA DIC	Hockgo15	
1 George FIELD  2 Crain E. Cooley  3 Maria Martin	ENIA DIN	FRIEndship	
lna		Cushing.	
Sylvia E. Birmingham	EMA Director	Knox County	
Eunice Mommens	Red Cross-Disaster Ch	air Eastern Maine (	hapter
Sylvia E. Birmingham 6 Hunice Mommens 7 PARRY Pretz	of WRFRLP	RockIALD	•
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION MEETING - Mitigation Strategy

Date/Time: Z7 JAN 04 7pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

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Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
1/Siskila, Arothur T	EMA DREON	Quehine	354-2339
Kyle MARTIN	EMA D'REOTON	Fairndship	831-6059
George Field	EMA DIRECTOR	WARREN	273-2772
BILL BROWN	ENA DIRECTOR	SO. THOMASTON	596-6026
PHILLIP NETZORG	EMA DIRECTOR	THOURASTON	354-0938
Ray Doughly	EMA DIR	union	785-2191
Proint. Cooley	EMA Dir	Rockport	236-2026
Donna Allen	EMA CLERK	Knox Cty EmA	594-5155
Sylvie Birminghou	EMADU	Knox Co.	1
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING

Date/Time: February 24, 2004 7 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
Tom Johnsten	SON CLAME	WASHINGTON	Tomsmatte PIVOT, NET
PAUL DOUGHTY	EMA DIR	union	
Clarence Keller	EMA Dir	Hope	
George FIELD	EAMA DIR	WARREN	
Cray & Cooley	EMA DirecTor	Rockport	
I'm Palky	SMA Director	S.L. George	
7 GIEVE GIBBONS	EMA DIREGUR	Campen	
PHILLIP NETZORG	EMA DIRECTOR	THOMASTON	
Mare Candage	EMA Dreiter	Vinalhauen	
10	EMA D'IRECTOR	Cushine	
Donna Allen	EMA CLERK	Knox County	
Sylvia Birmingham	EMA Director	Knox County	
Scot J Ewen	EMA Director	Knox County	
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING

Date/Time: March 23, 2004 at 7 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
1 Kiskila, Arthur F	DRECTOR	Cushine	
2 Cooley Cian E	Дічестья	Rocksport	
DOUGHTY PAUL V.	DiRECTOR	union	
PHILIP NOTONES	DIRECTOR	TAMESON	
MARTIN Kule	DIRECTOR	FRIENdShip	
GEORGE FIELD	DIRECTOR	WArren	
Sot JEwen	Director	Cushing	
Donna Allen	Clerk	Knox Cty EMA	
Sylvia E. Birmingham	Director	Knox CtyEMA	
BILL BAOWN	DIA.	So. THOM HSTON	
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Type of Course/Meeting: HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING

Date/Time: May 25, 2004 at 7 pm Facilitator: Dale Rowley

-			
Name (Please Print)	Position	Community	Contact Info
1 Kiskila, ARTHURE	Dream	Cushina	Chiek Kiskila (
Marc O. Candage	Director	Vinalhaven	Fredept a foxistands. net
Alton Hadley	Town Administrator	North Haven	ahadleyamikust.co
BILL BROWN	EMA HIR	SU. THOM ASTON	0
5 Tom John sta	ema die	Washingto	Tomsmail@ DIVOTIA
Fank Ross	SMA Dr.	Dwlsthee	
EVA MURRAY	EMA Director	MATINIONS ISLAND	
* Tom Molloy	City Councilor	city of Rockland	TJM@ Midcost.a
9 Cooley Cray &		Rockport	raven & Coast.
Donna Allen	Cleek	Knox Cty	
Sylvia Birminghou	1 -1		
PHILLIP NETZORG	DIRECTOR	THOMASTON)	
CHARLES D. DEDAY	In DREEDE	Rockyano	Gordanoci, rocklus
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### KNOX COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

#### **APPENDIX B**

#### **DAM ACTION PLAN BROCHURE**

#### **SEVERE WINTER/SUMMER STORMS PAMPHLET**

The Knox County Emergency Management Agency has included the above example mitigation measures for public information in this section.

### **KNOX COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

APPENDIX C - DAM MAPS	
The Knox County Emergency Management Agency has attached Dam Maps to this section.	